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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

AMONG the *hasidim* they tell a curious story of a poor tailor who kept a book which he read to himself on every day of Atonement. In it were written all his sins and misdeeds of the previous year. They say that when he had finished going through the volume, he put it aside and took out a very much larger book. This contained the record of the calamities and misfortunes which had befallen the guiltless and innocent during the past year; the toll of tragedies which should never have happened, the tale of children suffering from painful and incurable diseases, of widows left desolate by sudden bereavement; of men oppressed by their fellows, of natural catastrophes overwhelming whole cities and areas, of the triumph of wicked men and the oppression of the good and the righteous. "These are not my sins, Oh God, said the poor tailor; You know Whose sins they are. When You come to punish me for my wrongdoings, take these into account before You are too hard upon a mortal man."

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IT is peculiarly a part of the grammar of Judaism that such a story, so blasphemous in some of its connotations, can be told, and told as a moral tale. It typifies at the same time a tendency that is creditable in Judaism and one that is much uglier. We are told that at the very origin of the Hebrew people, Abraham, the father of our race, did not hesitate to remind God of His compulsion to be righteous. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do justice?" he asked Him when He proposed to destroy all of Sodom and Gommorrah. The Jew has always sought for justice in man and in his God passionately and remorselessly, without any restraint and even to forgetfulness of the abyss that yawns between man and God. That is the positive side of this approach.

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UNHAPPILY there is a negative side also. This feeling of familiarity between the Jew and his God finds expression in another form which is the negation of all the canons of religious thinking. This sense of the nearness of God gives the Jew on some occasions a licence to look upon Him, heaven forbid, as a kind of moral equal. Thus the Jew will have no hesitation in using a legal fiction to frustrate a clear command of his God. An example is the whole paraphernalia of selling the land of Israel to an Arab for the duration of this sabbatical year. Thus when, during this seventh year, Jews plough their land which God told them not to plough, they are not ploughing Jewish land but Arab land. God will not be annoyed because He only told them it was their Jewish land they must not plough. One knows all the arguments about "setting a fence to the Law," about "break down a wall and a serpent will bite you;" but in the end, the process of this familiarizing of the image of God with the world of evasion and common human fallibility must destroy some of the finer understanding of the ethical and spiritual aspirations of religion.

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SOMETHING of this ambivalence is always present in the celebration of the fast of Yom Kippur, which begins this evening. For many, it is a kind of annual superstitious bargain. In return for a day's fasting, with a little prayer and the slavish recital of antiquated formulae of traditional petitions, all one's sins will be forgiven and mysteriously we shall enjoy a good year. And even among many of the simply and faithfully pious there is a tendency to confuse the ritual of the sacred day with the end which it had to serve.

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THE question arises whether there is any value in Yom Kippur for the rationalist who believes in a Spiritual power in the universe which is beyond all anthropomorphism. If there is a God who is Omniscient and Omnipotent, then He must be capable of making His decisions without the prodding reminder of our prayers. If we believe that our prayers are effective, then we believe that God is not really complete without us. Now this is not quite so unacceptable a notion as it might at first blush appear to be to the good theologian. The truth about God probably lies somewhere between those who claim that man makes God in his own image and those who hold Him as Omniscient and Omnipotent as to be beyond anything man can do or say. Let us postulate that there is a factor in this universe which will ultimately determine the human destiny for good. Equally potent in determining that good end for man is the effort towards goodness which man himself makes. To give just one day a year to a real self-searching examination to determine whether we have really served the ends of human decency is surely worthwhile.

Tel Aviv, September 22.

India Leads Bid to Give UN China Seat to Peking

Hungary Placed on Agenda

UNITED NATIONS. — India and six other Afro-Asian countries moved on Monday to reverse the General (Steering) Committee's recommendation that the General Assembly postpone discussion of China's United Nations representation at the current session.

The other nations were the United Arab Republic, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon, Nepal and Afghanistan.

The seven nations jointly tabled an amendment to have the Assembly "accept" instead of "reject" the Indian proposal to place the item on the Agenda. The amendment would also have the Assembly delete the second paragraph of the committee resolution to apply a moratorium barring any move to oust the Chinese Nationalists and seat the Communists for the duration of the session.

The critical China debate was postponed by a short but sharp exchange on the Hungarian issue. Over the objections of the Soviet bloc, the Assembly voted by 61 votes to 10, with 10 abstentions, to place "the situation in Hungary" on the agenda. The Soviet bloc and Yugoslavia voted against. Afghanistan, Ceylon, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen abstained.

Mr. Valerian Zorin, of the Soviet Union, said that the introduction of the "so-called Hungarian question has coincided with the unleashing by the U.S. and the Chiang Kai-shek agents of armed provocation" against China.

He asked why the Western powers were "so silent" against the "armed intervention, reprisals and executions perpetrated at present in Algeria, in Cyprus, in Oman and in other places where hundreds of patriots perish daily defending the independence of their homeland."

'Atrocious Libel'

Mr. Cabot Lodge, of the U.S., said it would be a waste of time to try to refute all the "atrocious libels" in Mr. Zorin's speech. He pointed out that the Soviet Union had been condemned by every single member of the Assembly with the exception of its satellites for its "brutal record in Hungary."

The U.S. was deeply convinced that this item should be inscribed on the agenda, he said.

Britain's resident representative, Sir Pierson Dixon, also supported the inclusion of the item. He said the latest report of the Special U.N. Committee made it clear that "severe repression" continued in Hungary.

After voting on the Hungarian item, the Assembly inscribed without debate the following three items: The discontinuance of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests, the organization of an International Public Health and Medical Research Year, and the reduction of the military budgets of the Soviet Union, the U.S., Britain and France by 10 to 15 per cent, and the use of part of the savings so effected for assistance to the under-developed countries.

This brought the total of inscribed items to 72, excluding the controversial issue of Chinese representation.

Danger to Peace

Mr. Krishna Menon, first speaker in the China debate which followed, said the implications of Chinese representation are "far graver than perhaps some delegations have been able to ascertain." The question concerned the peace of the world and stability in the Far East, he declared, adding, "To put China out of bounds is to put ourselves out of bounds."

The Indian delegate recalled that an *ad hoc* committee appointed to study the question of different governments claiming one U.N. seat had recommended that these claims should be considered by the Assembly. "That is all we are asking you to do."

Pointing to Mr. Dulles' statement last week that the U.S. reserved the right to bring the Formosa question before the U.N., he said that it provided "all the more reason" why the Peking Government should be there.

Mr. Menon was followed by Mr. Lodge, who said the Steering Committee's resolution was similar to those adopted at previous sessions. The amendments proposed by India would reverse this resolution, and the U.S. therefore urged that it be rejected, he declared.

More than 20 delegates were listed to speak on the issue when the session began.

Earlier, the Assembly

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 9)

Israel Abstaining On China's Seat

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — Israel is to abstain in the vote expected late on Monday on Chinese representation at the U.N. In recent sessions of the Assembly Israel voted with Britain for the American view against unseating Nationalist China in favour of Peking, but this year she is reverting to her previous position of neutrality.

Israel voted with 60 other members in favour of a debate on the Hungarian question. The 10 negative votes were cast by the Soviet bloc, with Yugoslavia, while nine Asian countries abstained, with Finland, showing their affinity for the Soviets.

Israel at Last In WHO Area Body

GENEVA (INA). — Israel on Monday sat with five other States at the opening of the World Health Organization's Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean. Arab pressure had prevented the Committee from meeting for the past eight years to discuss important health problems in the area.

A compromise proposal of the Seventh World Health Assembly in 1954 split the committee into two, with any member permitted to attend either. The issue was reviewed every year by the U.N. body which simply threw it back with the request that the committee members try and get together. This is the first year this request has been implemented.

Taking part in the main committee are representatives of Israel, Britain, France, Italy, Ethiopia and Iran. A subcommittee including the Arab states will meet in Baghdad next month.

TUNISIANS ARREST 2 FRENCH TRAWLERS

ALGERIA (Reuter). — Two French trawlers have been arrested by the Tunisian authorities and taken to Bizerta, Tunisia sources here said on Sunday night.

Chinese Issue 10th 'Serious Warning'

China on Sunday issued its tenth "serious warning" against the intrusion of American warships and planes into its territorial waters and airspace, the New China News Agency reported. It said six warships "intruded into territorial waters in the Fukien area while 10 U.S. Naval fighters intruded over the same area."

According to the Formosan Defence Ministry, the Chinese Nationalists have again broken the Communist blockade of the Quemoy island group. The Ministry said supplies were landed successfully to the garrison, but it gave no details. American diplomatic sources on Formosa said supplies reaching the islands are still insufficient.

A nationalist communique said the Communists fired about 3,600 rounds at the Quemoys on Monday. Since August 23, some 324,000 shells have landed on the islands.

U.S. Chiefs Confer

America's two top military commanders in the Pacific, Admiral Harry Felt and General Lawrence Kuter, held secret talks with Chinese Nationalist leaders on Formosa on Monday. General Kuter, Commander U.S.A.F. in the Pacific, arrived from Okinawa in the morning to discuss, as he put it, the tactical situation in the Quemoy islands.

In Warsaw, U.S. Ambassador Jacob Beam told the press after a meeting with Chinese Ambassador Wang Ping-nan that "the next meeting will be on Thursday at three." He refused all comment on the progress of the talks, which are intended to secure a cease-fire in the Formosa Straits.

The New China News Agency on Monday accused President Eisenhower of having "disregarded all international courtesy by resorting to the unscrupulous act" of rejecting Soviet Premier Khrushchev's latest note on the crisis.

(Reuter)

TRADE WITH CUBA

HAVANA (INA). — Israel and Cuba signed a trade pact this weekend giving the former the status of "most favoured nation." The agreement signed on behalf of Israel by the Minister, Mr. David Shaltiel, provides for Israel to purchase Cuban textiles, plywood and other goods.

Zorea Heads GHQ Staff

Aluf-Mishne Meir Zorea has been appointed Head of the General Staff Branch of G.H.Q., and the post of Deputy Chief of Staff has been abolished, the Army spokesman announced on Monday.

Both these posts were held by Aluf Zvi Tsur, who left this month for a tour of military establishments abroad. A/M Zorea was previously head of the Training Command in G.H.Q.

A/M Zorea was born in Rumania. His parents were on their way to this country from the Ukraine. He was educated at the Alliance school in Tel Aviv and the Reali School in Haifa.

He volunteered for the Haganа, whose commander at the time was the present Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Laskov. In 1942, A/M Zorea volunteered for the British Army. He passed an officer's course and became one of the first 10 officers of the Jewish Brigade. He was awarded the Military Cross after leading a reconnaissance battle patrol behind German lines. He attained the rank of captain.

After World War II he organized convoys of refugees to this country from Belgium before returning here to become commander of Haganа courses.

In the War of Independence A/M Zorea took part in battles for the Castel, and led his troops to capture Sha'ar Haga'i and positions in the Jerusalem Corridor.

In the Sinai campaign, A/M Zorea was deputy to the present Chief of Staff, in the armoured corps. He fought in the Rafah and El Arish sectors of the front before making the dash for the Suez Canal.

After the "Kadesh" operation he became Armoured Corps Commander, and later head of the H.Q. Training Command, which post he held until his present appointment.

Dayan Resigns From Service

The Minister of Defence, Mr. Ben-Gurion, has approved the request of Aluf Moshe Dayan to be released from the Israel Defence Forces, the spokesman also announced.

Aluf Dayan was replaced as Chief of Staff by Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov last January. He has since been studying at the Hebrew University. At the time of his resignation from the post of Chief of Staff there was talk in informed circles that he intended entering political life and standing for the Knesset in the 1959 elections.

Chile and Israel To Have Embassies

The Governments of Israel and Chile have decided to raise their respective Legations to the rank of Embassies, it was announced in Jerusalem on Monday.

Mr. Eliezer Doron has been appointed Ambassador to Chile. Mr. Doron, who is 48, joined the Foreign Service in 1948, when he served as Consul in New York and in Zurich. Since 1954 he has been Director of the Foreign Ministry's Cultural Division.

The Jerusalem Post

There will be no issue of The Jerusalem Post tomorrow, Yom Kippur. Today's paper consists of eight pages and includes the weekly Economic Page.

PEKING RECOGNIZES REBELS

France Protests To North African States

PARIS (Reuter). — France on Monday protested to Morocco, Tunisia and Libya against their recognition of the "Provisional Government of Algeria."

It also instructed its Ambassadors in other countries to make known France's unfavourable attitude towards recognition of the "Government."

China became the first non-Arab state to recognize "Free Algeria." The New China News Agency reported on Monday that Peking's recognition was announced in greetings sent to the rebel regime by the Head of State, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, and Prime Minister Chou En-lai.

Damascus Radio reported that the Sudanese Cabinet, at a special session in Khartoum on Monday, announced its decision to recognize the "provisional government."

Reports from Accra said Ghana's Cabinet meets on Tuesday and may discuss the proclamation of the rebel regime.

Ghana has made no decision on whether to recognize the rebels, but a Government spokesman said on Monday he assumed any formal request would receive sympathetic consideration.

In Belgrade, the Yugoslav official press on Sunday night hailed the formation of the Algerian rebel government as symbolizing an important achievement of "the Algerian liberation movement."

Khrushchev Sees 'Fascist Danger'

LONDON (Reuter). — The Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, said on Sunday night that "the danger of Fascism has arisen" over the France of General de Gaulle and warned that friendship between the "French reactionaries and West German revenge mongers" is "the road to war."

Mr. Khrushchev, in an interview with "Pravda" quoted by Moscow Radio in German, said the proposed new French constitution would mean dictatorship and revived memories of Hitler's rise to power.

(In Paris, French official circles on Monday described Mr. Khrushchev's comments as "an interference in French affairs." They added that no excessive importance was being attached to the attack.)

The Soviet Premier referred to the May 13 takeover by a "Public Safety Movement" in Algiers, which culminated in Gen. de Gaulle's return to power, as a possible Fascist "putsch."

"The plans for the establishment of dictatorship by one person are aimed at nullifying the role of parliament, at establishing a regime of reprisals and terror, at surrendering the command posts in the state to the military clique and even abolishing those liberties which bourgeois democracy concedes, at depriving the working class of its social achievements, and at carrying out a plot against the democratic organizations.

"All this revives memories of events in Germany in 1933. It can be said with full justification that the danger of Fascism has arisen in France."

Arab Police Chief Slain in Paris

PARIS (Reuter). — A Moslem Superintendent of the Surete Nationale was found murdered in his car. He had been gagged and strangled.

An Algerian terrorist was blown up and killed by a plastic charge on Sunday night when it exploded prematurely as he was attempting to sabotage a television relay station in a suburb near Le Havre. The damage to the station was slight.

In Algiers the military authorities have announced a ban on movement in the Kabylie mountain region east of Algiers, from Tuesday until next Monday. Vehicles and people on foot will be able to move about only with a pass issued by local officials.

Fresh insurgent attacks announced by the authorities included two major incidents in which 16 soldiers and 15 Moslem villagers were killed and many isolated killings thought to be some of the "spectacular blows" threatened by the insurgents to dissuade Moslems from voting.

Ely: France Can Trust the Army

PARIS (Reuter). — General Paul Ely, the Chief of Staff, said in an article published on Monday that France had "nothing to fear from her army."

Writing in the "Revue Militaire d'information," he said the entry of the army into the internal life of the country in the take-over of power in Algeria from May 13 might have caused anxiety.

"But the country had nothing to fear from its army. The army always stays in its place with a strong government and when it knows it is commanded," General Ely said.

He added that the army was not at the origin of "recent events (of May 13) but met them with the constant concern of dominating them to keep the Algerian movement in the direction of the national interest."

FANFANI TO CAIRO ON OCTOBER 15

ROME (INA). — Premier Amintore Fanfani is to visit Cairo on October 15. It was officially announced here following conversations between Italian and Egyptian representatives.

It was announced on Saturday that Mr. Fanfani had accepted an invitation to visit Israel.

COMMONS QUESTION ON JORDAN BAN

LONDON (INA). — Mr. Sydney Silverman, M.P. (Labour) is to raise in the House of Commons the question of the Jordanian ban on the entry of Jews.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Sherman Adams has announced in Washington that he had resigned as assistant to President Eisenhower.

Barricades in Beirut As Outgoing Cabinet Quits

Jamali Verdict Due Next Week

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — The military trial of Fadhil Jamali, former Iraqi Premier, was due to be concluded on Monday night. The verdict is expected next week.

Jamali is charged with conspiring to bring about a coup d'etat in Syria with imperialist backing. The charge carries a possible death penalty. Other charges include insulting Abdul Nasser, rigging elections and squandering public funds to promote conspiracies alleged to have been planned in London, Washington, Istanbul, Baghdad and Beirut.

Yussef Gailani, former Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, told the court on Sunday that Jamali had given an order for money and arms to be sent through Beirut to help the Syrian opposition party bring about a *coup d'etat*.

(See Leader — p. 4)

SARRAJ CONFERS WITH NASSER

The UAR Minister of Interior for Syria, Sarraj e-Din, conferred with Abdul Nasser in Cairo on Sunday, Cairo Radio announced in its Hebrew broadcast on Monday morning.

The item was not given in the station's Arabic broadcasts and there was no other confirmation of Sarraj's presence in Egypt.

Rosen Denies Urging Shitrit Resignation

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, denied on Monday a report published in "Ha'aretz" to the effect that he had suggested at Sunday's Cabinet meeting that the Minister of Police, Mr. Behor Shitrit, resign because of the Shatta prison break.

But Mr. Shitrit, commenting on the same report, told "Yediot Aharonot" that Mr. Rosen had said that if he (Mr. Rosen) were Minister of Police he would resign in such a case.

Mr. Shitrit replied at the Cabinet meeting (which endorsed the report of the Shatta Inquiry committee) that since the Shatta prison break was not the result of any orders issued by him, he did not regard himself responsible in any way.

Mr. Rosen characterized the "Ha'aretz" report as "incorrect and irresponsible."

He sent the following telegram on Monday to Mr. Shitrit and to the Prime Minister: "I regret the irresponsible report of 'Ha'aretz' the sources of which are unclear to me."

("Personality Portrait" — p. III)

Violent Riots in Dakar Over Referendum

DAKAR, French West Africa (Reuter). — Violent disorders broke out in Dakar on Sunday between partisans of "yes" and "no" in the French constitutional referendum.

One person was killed and the number of injured was estimated at more than 100, including 11 policemen.

The rioters set three lorries on fire and roamed the town, stopping traffic, smashing and trying to set fire to cars and, in some cases attacking their occupants. About 30 cars were damaged.

Police battled with the demonstrators before order was restored.

Bomb Explosion in Capital

BEIRUT (Reuter). — Barricades went up in Beirut on Monday as the Solh Cabinet resigned to make way for a new government under General Fuad Shehab, who becomes President on Tuesday (today).

An explosion in central Beirut — first in the area for three weeks — caused some damage but no casualties. A garage was set on fire in a suburb.

Lebanon is under curfew and strict security precautions are in force. Tension has risen over the kidnapping of a Falangist journalist, Fuad Haddad. The right-wing Christian Falangists, supporters of outgoing President Chamoun throughout the emergency, say Haddad may have been murdered by anti-government rebels.

Falangist Strike

A strike was called by the Falangists in protest against the disappearance of the journalist, and for the first time Christians barricaded themselves in their own areas and posted armed guards. Security patrols toured the almost deserted streets.

The Army started sealing off the parliament area in readiness for Tuesday's installation ceremony.

Total curfew was imposed on Sunday night and many families next day found themselves without bread and milk.

All U.S. servicemen, except those on essential duties, were confined to their camps. There was some sporadic firing in the western areas of Beirut early on Monday but it died down by mid-morning.

With the installation of Gen. Shehab and the prospect of a government fulfilling their wishes, the rebels will have achieved almost all their objectives.

Opposition Represented

For weeks political comings and goings have pointed unmistakably to a government in which the opposition will be well represented, and resentment has smouldered.

Angry demonstrations in some mountain villages near Beirut on Monday showed that many Christians felt they had been betrayed. Some Falangists said they would try to stop Shehab from reaching Beirut for his installation.

The capital is full of rumours that the Falangists will start trouble soon.

The illegal Falangist radio, "Voice of Lebanon," reported "with reservation" that contacts were going on with the aim of establishing a "Free Lebanon government which could ensure justice and rid the country of traitors."

Chamoun will not participate in Tuesday's installation ceremony. He will await Shehab's arrival in the Presidential Palace and then leave for a mountain village near Beirut. He has said he will continue the political struggle in Lebanon as president of a new party of "Liberal Nationalists."

In one of its most savage attacks on the outgoing regime, Cairo's "Saut el Arab" declared on Monday night: "As Chamoun goes home, he takes imperialism with him. The entire Arab world rejoices with newly-liberated people. Today Lebanon, tomorrow Jordan."

Damascus Radio reported on Monday night, that Saeb Salam, the Lebanese opposition leader, had condemned the recent recrudescence of terrorism.

"Those who commit these acts want to put obstacles in the way of the new regime in the country," he said. He called on Lebanese not to celebrate Mohammed's birthday on Sunday "as a sign of mourning for the thousands of victims" of the Lebanese crisis.

Bayar in Pakistan On 'Courtesy Visit'

KARACHI (Reuter). — Mr. Celal Bayar, the Turkish President, arrived in Karachi by Turkish Airlines aircraft on Monday.

Prime Minister Fariz Khan Noon told pressmen that Mr. Bayar is here on a courtesy visit, and added that there is "nothing in particular that we will discuss with him."

He described as baseless reports in a section of the local press that Mr. Bayar will discuss with Pakistani governmental authorities the possibility of linking up Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan in some sort of union or confederation.

SOVIET OFFICIAL BACK IN EGYPT

ALEXANDRIA (Reuter). — Mr. N. Mukhitdinov, member of the Soviet Communist Party Presidium, arrived here on Monday night after a 24-hour visit to Damascus.

He began a 10-day visit to the U.A.R. last Wednesday and has had two lengthy meetings with Abdul Nasser.

Haifa Liner Searched at Cyprus

HAIFA. — The liner Enotria was boarded and searched by British troops while in Cyprus waters early on Sunday morning. She was bringing passengers to the island and to Israel.

The 5,173 ton Adriatica Line vessel was a day ahead of schedule and was not expected by the British Navy, which is maintaining a constant security check around the island.

A minesweeper fired warning shots and then a coastguard cutter sent men aboard. The officer commanding the boarding party told Captain Vetovato that the ship had ignored the minesweeper's signals. The Captain said he had not seen them.

The liner's holds and storerooms were searched for two hours before she was allowed to proceed to Limassol to land 97 passengers from Europe. She then continued here with 180 passengers, including 30 immigrants from Europe, and several dozen tourists.

Among the passengers was the First Secretary of the Ghanaian Embassy to be established in Israel. He protested vigorously when his car was about to be searched and the boarding party desisted.

The Navy gave no reason for the search.

Government Information and Civic Education Service
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

A Question and Answer Evening
will take place on September 25, 1958 at 8.30 p.m. at the Z.O.A. House

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Mr. A. Reuan, Director, Postal Services

M. M. J. Friedman-Guy, Director, Engineering Services—Telephones

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi on Monday visited Mosad Harav Kook in Jerusalem. The President was received by Rabbi Yehuda Leib Maimon and Mr. Yitzhak Raphael, M.K. The President also visited the Archaeological Institute of the Hebrew University and was received by Prof. B. Mazar.

The President on Monday received the Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Rabbi J. M. Toledano.

The President on Monday received Mr. Emmet Harmon, Executive Secretary of the Joint Liberian-U.S. Commission for Economic Development, and Mrs. Harmon. They were accompanied by Mr. M. Mayer, President of the Liberian Construction Company.

•

Mrs. Rachel Ben-Zvi on Monday received veteran drivers and members of Egged who were active in the Hagana in Jerusalem before the establishment of the State.

•

Mr. Samuel Rubin, President of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, was on Monday received by the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Joseph Sprinzak. He was also received by the American Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson. Mr. Rubin was the guest at a luncheon in the Z.O.A. House given by the Tel Aviv Municipality at which Mayor Levanon presided.

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The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, on Monday received Mr. Arthur A. Ochwada, Assistant to the Secretary General of the Kenya Trade Unions.

•

The Jerusalem Consular Corps on Monday visited the Minorities Folklore Exhibition at Acre. They were received by Messrs. Goldmann and Zohar of the Exhibition Management, who escorted the members of the Corps.

•

Mr. W. Campbell, National Director of the American Cooperative League and Vice-President of Care, on Monday called on the Histadrut Secretary General, Mr. P. La[illegible], and Mr. R. Barkatt, head of the Histadrut Political Department. Later in the day he toured various cooperative enterprises and met Mr. Y. Ritov, of the Cooperative Centre. He lunched at the Alumim Institution and later met Mr. Z. Lavon, Director of Shikun, the Histadrut housing company. In the evening, the Histadrut Central Committee held a farewell reception for the visitor at Beit Lessin.

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Mr. P. Martin, the Deputy Leader of the Canadian Liberal Party, on Monday called on Mr. R. Barkatt, Head of the Histadrut Political Department.

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Mayor Haim Levanon has sent congratulations to Dr. Moshe Cohen, former member of the Tel Aviv Municipality, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

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Judge and Mrs. Samuel Mellitz of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A., and Mrs. Fanny Ackermann and daughter of Caracas, Venezuela, visited the General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls, Jerusalem on Monday.

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Mr. Charles Rosenbloom of the U.S., a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, and Mrs. Rosenbloom, visited the campus on Sunday, and were received by Prof. B. Mazar, President of the University.

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A dedication ceremony was held in Migdal Ha'emek on Sunday of the Kupat Holim clinic, which was established with the aid of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Casty, prominent Histadrut workers of Boston, Mass. The clinic contains ten rooms and serves 4,500 persons.

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Dr. P.I.A. Tahourdin has taken up his post as representative of the British Council in Israel. He replaces Mr. C.T.F. Lake.

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Dr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Lee wish all a happy New Year.

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BIRTH

SAVIDOR — to Raya (nee Jarukes), wife of Menahem Savidor, of Haifa, on September 21 — a son.

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Subscription tickets still available at Opera House (8-1; 4-7), Tel 27727.
Subscription tickets for WORKERS' SERIES available at Brenner House, Histadrut hut Room 4 (9.30-12.30; 4-4.30).

Offensive Fumes from Diesel Exhausts May Soon be Quelled

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

A campaign against fumes and smoke emitted by diesel exhausts brings hope that this annoyance may soon be a thing of the past. Ministry of Transport officials told *The Jerusalem Post* on Monday that several new measures to combat the fumes are in the offing.

Exhaust tests are to be included in the annual check of vehicles by the licensing authorities. The checks will be made with a fume-meter now in the final stages of production in England. The appliance is fitted to the exhaust and measures the smoke and its composition. Ministry technicians are also examining a French-manufactured fluid which, when mixed with the fuel, is said to de-odorize and counteract the poisonous fumes.

As to noise, new diesel buses delivered during the past year have come fitted with a double silencer. These appliances are now being manufactured in Israel and are being installed in the older buses. According to the Ministry, the silencers are reasonably satisfactory, and not much more can be done to deaden the engine noise.

But Jerusalem's Hamekasher bus company is not making sufficient effort to install these new silencers, officials charged. In general, the bus cooperatives are "almost doing their best" to combat fumes and noise.

Though the emission of excessive fumes constitutes a legal offence, no driver has ever been summonsed on this account by the police, who claim that they have no standard to go by. A standard is now being devised by a special committee of the Ministry of Transport. It may be a visual one, but the committee may also propose that police vehicles carry a fume-meter. Also being studied is a new American device, called a "resonator," which acts as an additional silencer.

Six months ago the police, in an announcement in the press, warned drivers that in three months from then, they would begin to serve summonses for exhaust offences. This warning did not take effect, however, because the police thought that more time should be given to studying the problem since the conversion to diesels was fairly recent (three to four years).

There are two causes of the exhaust nuisance, officials said. Poor maintenance due to lack of special equipment and skilled technicians, and bad driving manners. Drivers are not gentle enough on the accelerator pedal partly because they have switched from petrol engines to diesel and are not yet sufficiently familiar with the latter.

The Ministry regularly provides information to the bus cooperatives and a U.S. Operations Mission automotive maintenance adviser also provides instructional material. The Ministry has in addition ordered a number of films from the U.S. to be shown to drivers and mechanics.

Contrary to popular notion, fumes from diesel vehicles are less poisonous than those from petrol engines since fumes from the former contain less carbon monoxide. Diesel fumes are more of an irritant, it was said, but even this can be eradicated if vehicles are handled correctly.

PACCIARDI TO SAUDIA

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — Signor Raddolfo Pacciardi, leader of Italy's All-Republican Party, left here on Monday for Saudi Arabia after week-end talks with Iraqi Government leaders.

(He is due in Israel at the end of the month.)

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Apply to the nearest pharmacist.
TEL AVIV: Katmavits, 22 Hayarkon, 63565. Ramat Aviv, Shikun Ramat Aviv, 29453. Michlin, 112 Disengoff, 3253. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 23573. Frankel, 24 King George, 23721. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. **JAFFA:** El Kamal, 65 Rehov 4, 83361. **RAMAT GAN:** Orion, 19 Ariosoroff, 71491. **PETAH TIKVA:** Assuta, 7 Schtempfer. **REHOVOT:** Kleibner, 21 Teller, 95-1341. **RISHON LEZION:** Strachilowitz. **HOLON:** Tikva, Struma Sq. **NATANYA:** Trufa.
HAIFA: Rambam, 39 Ariosoroff, 2974.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Apply to the nearest pharmacist.
TEL AVIV: (Day) Abramski, 43 Allenby, 3526. Grunberg, 46 King George, 26308. Merces Hasafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22923. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67403. (Evening) Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Castel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 24083. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, near the Central Bus Station. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67403. **JAFFA:** (Day) El Kamal, 65 Rehov 4, 83361. (Evening) Dajani, 98 Jerusalem Blvd., 82585. **RAMAT GAN:** Gramseh, 50 Bialik, 72237. **PETAH TIKVA:** Assuta, 7 Stampfer. **REHOVOT:** Kleibner, 21 Teller, 95-1341. **RISHON LEZION:** Strachilowitz. **HOLON:** Ribek, Struma Sq. **NATANYA:** Trufa.
HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar Giora, 6-8266.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: (Today) Dr. Grunwald, 22 Bin-Nun, 63963. Dr. Shorr, 45 Rashi. Dr. Gal, 24 Hashayarot, Katamon, 3833. (Tomorrow) Dr. Klug, 22 Kovshei Katamon, 5763. Dr. Shorr, 45 Rashi.

Doctors to Set Up Psychodrama Group

HAIFA. — A group psychotherapy and psychodrama association is being founded by a group of doctors, psychologists and social workers, consequent on the visit to Israel of Dr. J. L. Moreno, of New York.

Dr. Moreno is one of the founding fathers of modern group psychotherapy and the creator of such working tools as psychodrama and sociometry, the latter being a scientific approach to the field of inter-human relations.

He is now on an international lecture tour which will also take him to Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia, where he will investigate the group psychological aspects of industrial productivity. He has also been invited to Moscow.

Dr. Moreno, whose books have been translated into many languages, including Chinese, came to Israel at the invitation of a group of private psychologists and of the Ministry of Health, Mental Hygiene Department. In his lectures at the Hebrew University, general and mental hospitals and before professional associations, Dr. Moreno expressed the view that centrifugal forces in Israel's society were a greater danger to national stability than Nasser or other external threats. A founding committee of the new association will now prepare a constitution and an action programme which includes the establishment of a library on problems of group psychotherapy and psychodrama.

NURSEMAID

SINGAPORE (Reuter). — Timber workers at Sungei Patani, in the North Malay state of Kedan, claimed to have seen an ape nursing a little aborigine boy, the "Singapore Standard" said Monday.

The ape was friendly and seemed happy to see humans, the workers said, according to the newspaper. The boy was making noises like an ape. The ape was feeding him bananas.

No Talks Yet on U.S. Aid For Water Development

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A request to the U.S. Government for financial aid in further developing Israel's water resources is still under study, it was learned on Monday. Reports that negotiations have already begun were denied by an authoritative source.

Inasmuch as the U.S. is now aiding Jordan develop the Yarmuk sources, and since Israel has come to the point where the available water supply has reached its maximum output without further development, Israel will most probably soon put forward her plan for the next stage.

The overall water scheme can be implemented unilaterally or can, when the political atmosphere permits, be tied in with a regional scheme. The U.S., in 1956 proffered aid to Middle East countries in the development of the region's water, and it is under this and subsequent offers that Israel has all along asked for American help towards this end.

In March, an Export-Import Bank loan to Israel provided $24.2m. of a requested $75m. for water development. The request had been made in March 1956.

France's First Atom Bomb Test Soon

PARIS (Reuter). — The Paris newspaper "France Soir" reported on Monday that France's first atomic bomb will soon be ready for testing.

The date for the test explosion will be fixed by the Prime Minister de Gaulle for "an opportune, psychological moment," it said.

'Columbia' Wins First America Cup Race

NEWPORT (Reuter). — The United States yacht 'Columbia," defending the America Cup which her country has held for the past 107 years, crossed the finishing line about threequarters of a mile ahead of Britain's "Sceptre" in the first race of the new challenge series here on Sunday. Her unofficial time for the 24 mile windward-leeward course was 5 hours 12 minutes 57 seconds — only 47 minutes 3 secs. inside the time limit for the race.

PLASTIC BOAT. — Russia will launch an all plastic steamboat next month, according to Moscow Radio. It will weigh one-and-a-half tons and be capable of carrying 15 tons of freight.

Test Safety Factor Of Atom Bomb

LAS VEGAS, Nevada (Reuter). — Reporters here have been allowed for the first time to watch an experiment aimed at discovering how much treatment a nuclear device will take without exploding.

The device was subjected to an unspecified impact probably from high explosive at the bottom of a 500 foot hole on the Atomic Energy Commission's test site in the Nevada desert yesterday.

A thin column of flame shot up followed by the release of a small amount of radiation which indicated that the device had "gone nuclear."

Scientists explained that this did not necessarily mean that the design was a failure. The test devices are probably overstressed to determine their breaking point.

The test was the latest in the series of safety experiments which prevented a nuclear explosion earlier this year when an atom bomb fell from a plane in South Carolina. The conventional high explosive section of the bomb blew up and made a 50 foot crater, but there was no nuclear detonation.

Where to go TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo:** —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8-8.30.
• **Exhibitions:** —
New Exhibitions: 10 years of archaeological activities, 1948-1958. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1.
1) Views and Visions of the Holy Land; 2) Lithographs by Honore Daumier; 3) Ancient pottery, glass and textiles from various civilisations; 4) Preview of Primitive Sculpture. Bezalel Museum, 9-1.
Paintings by Yves Dendal, Arts and Crafts Artists' House, 10-1.
• **Tours:** —
No tours at the Hebrew University.

TEL AVIV

• **Entertainment:** —
Italian specialities Lunch, Dinner, Luky's Bar Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd., First Class Italian menu at ILS. Phone 23782.
• **Exhibitions:** —
"Wizo on View," Wizo Tourist Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon.
• **Z.O.A. House:** —
Yom Kippur Services (tonight and tomorrow).
• **Tourist Service:** —
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26826.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service:** —
Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Rehov Yerushalayim, Tel. 4876.
• **Exhibitions:** —
Tel Aviv Museum's 10th Anniversary Exhibition — Oil paintings and gouaches by Israeli artists. Municipal Town Hall and M. Chagall Artists' House.

TOMORROW

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:** —
Cameri, "The Emperor Jones," 8.30.
• **Dance:** —
Habimah, Martha Graham Dance Company (Workers' Performance), 8.30.
• **Z.O.A. House:** —
Tourist Service, 7 p.m.-9 p.m.

HERZLIYA

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Each Had Six Wings," 8 p.m.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
558, 949, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

TODAY

News Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 9.00 & 11.00 p.m.
English Today: 1.45 p.m.
French: 2.00 p.m.
Today: 6.30 a.m. **Service (R).** 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies.
11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Beethoven: Overture "Leonora" No. 3; Bach: Aria from Suite No. 3; Brahms: Symphony No. 4 in E-minor, op. 98. 12.00 "V'Netaneh Tokef", by Milner, adapted by Karel Salomon. 12.20 "Kol Nidre" — by Dan Aharonowitz, Max Bruch & Arnold Schoenberg. 1.00 Sephardi Ritual Selichot. 1.30 Blessing by the Chief Rabbi Y. Nissim. 2.15 Programme for the Day of Atonement. 2.45 Close Down.

TOMORROW

8.30 p.m. Hanoch Jacobi: "King David's Lyre"; Paul Ben-Haim: Sephardic Lullaby; A.U. Boscovitz: Little Suite. 8.55 Bible Reading: Kohelet, Chap. 5. 9.45 Programme by B. Zvieli. 10.15 Hebrew Songs by Engel, Krein, Achron and Milner, presented by Leo Rosenblueth (Baritone), with Arieh Sachs at the Piano. 10.35 New Records at our Library. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 295.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: (Eve of the Day of Atonement) No Broadcast. **Tomorrow:** 9.00 News. 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
467 & 41.67 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today:** 6.30—7.15 a.m. 1.15—2.15 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 10.30—11.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: No Broadcast.

Programme to U.K.: Today: No Broadcast. **Tomorrow:** 11.15 News. 11.25 Topical Talk — Moshe Pearlman. 11.30 Newsreel, edited by E. Ellison.

ARMY PROGRAMME: (48.4, 216, 235 & 295 M.): **Today:** No Broadcast. **Tomorrow:** 8.30 Programme for the Day of Atonement with the participation of the Chief Military Rabbinate. 9.00 News. 9.20 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.80, 16.84 & 24.80): **Today:** No transmission. **Tomorrow:** News; News Talk; Matters of Jewish Interest.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Jim Novy

An IMMIGRANT in TEXAS

The tiny black, loose-leaf notebook that Mr. Jim Novy, self-made millionaire from Texas, carries with him begins:

4901 Valley Oak. Phone GL-21811. Born March 15, 1895 in Kynshine, Poland. Certificate of Naturalization 1990730, West District of Texas, January 25, 1926, Austin, Texas....

For the next 50 pages in that notebook, expertly typed by his secretary, are all the things Mr. Novy has to remember about himself to conduct his business at any time, day or night, wherever he happens to be. His notebook will tell him the personal telephone number of Senator Lyndon Johnson, and directions how to drive to the Senator's ranch. It will give Mr. Novy a clear picture of the number, amount and locations of his oil-producing wells, or the number of flats available for rental in his Northwood Terrace Apartments project.

He is now in Israel — his second trip — as the official representative of the Governor of Texas, Mr. Price Daniel, on the occasion of Israel's 10th Anniversary.

Little did he realize when he arrived in Texas in 1913, a penniless immigrant, that he would one day have more money than he could spend and be on personal speaking terms with some of the most influential men in American politics.

A stocky, unassuming man who speaks with merry eyes and a confiding tone, Mr. Novy recalls his first days in the Lone Star State.

$50 to U.S.

"I had it hard, much harder than the new immigrants have it here. The Jacob Schiff immigration fund took me to Texas. I went there because the condition was that if I went to the South the travel would cost me only $50.

"I was 17 then, and couldn't speak English. A year before, my brother went to Texas, but he couldn't help me. He didn't have anything.

"In the little town of Ennis there were no other Jews. They didn't know my language. I didn't know theirs. They couldn't understand why I needed help because they had enough of everything. Someone invited me to his house once for a meal, but I was ashamed to go. I didn't have any clean clothes.

"I slept with my horse. I had gone to the horse trader to get an animal so I could peddle. I didn't know the difference and he sold me a white mule instead. I couldn't understand why this horse would stop every hour to rest. So I took him back to town the next day, went straight to the trader, and said I wanted a better horse. He didn't want to take the animal back, but I gave him a note for $10, and he finally agreed.

"The next morning the trader came after me, lifted me into the air and shouted, 'This is the smartest fellow there is.' I didn't know what was going on. Then the trader explained that the mule I returned had died during the night."

The young Novy joined his brother in peddling bananas over the countryside. "That was a big item," he recalls. They also carted copper and brass. His brother paid him $3 a week.

It didn't take Mr. Novy long to make use of Texas sunshine.

Mystery Job

Towards the end of World War II he began buying up producing oil wells "on the instalment plan." The price on oil was fixed by the Government at 65 cents a barrel. At that price he lost $500 monthly on operations. But he knew that control would some day be lifted. Eighteen months after he bought, ceilings were raised and the price soared to $2.80. He had purchased about 100 wells, of which he now has 84.

Three years ago he bought the Gibson Oil Corp., and changed the name to Masel.

This gas corporation provides gas to three Texas towns. He has a metal and iron firm, a pipe company, and a retail furniture business.

Despite the variety of business he employs only 350 persons. He explains, "Everything is automatic these days. All you have to do is push a button."

Mr. Novy has set up his own charity foundation which contributes to 143 Jewish and 96 non-Jewish organizations and causes.

Although he was not in uniform during World War II, he nevertheless received the Purple Heart, a medal usually given only to soldiers wounded in battle.

Pay As You Go

"I got it for carrying out a very dangerous job which not even my children know about. Only when Senator Johnson says so will I tell the story."

Mr. Novy has been a personal friend of the Senate's Majority Leader for years.

Mr. Novy is carrying with him a number of letters and telegrams of which one is from Senator Johnson.

In addition to the Governor of Texas' message, Mr. Novy has brought with him two Ten-Gallon hats, size 7¼. He gave one to President Ben-Zvi, and when the President tried it on it was a bit too big. The other is for the Prime Minister whom he will meet shortly.

"I think it will be just for him. His hair will keep it up," he said as his eyes twinkled.

MOSHE LEVIN

Bassey Outs Pep In Ninth Round

BOSTON, (Reuter). — Hogan Kid Bassey, Nigerian holder of the world featherweight boxing title, scored a technical knockout over Willie Pep, twice former world champion, in the ninth round of their 10 round non-title bout here on Saturday night.

JORDAN OPENS DEAD SEA HOTEL

The Jordan Tourist Corporation has opened an hotel near the Dead Sea on the site of the former Kalia Hotel, "A-Diffa" has reported. The hotel, which cost 100,000 dinars, has 24 rooms.

HU Gets Record Book Of Vienna Jewish Students

The record book of the Jewish Students' Organization in Vienna for the years 1896 to 1909, which contains signatures of Sigmund Freud, Theodor Herzl and others, has been acquired by the Jewish National and University Library.

The document was presented by Dr. Leon Kolb, of San Francisco, who was a former leader of the Zionist movement in Vienna. Dr. Kolb met with Dr. C. Wormann, Director of the Jewish National and University Library, during the latter's recent visit to the U.S.

The record book lists lectures and other events organized by the Jewish students of Vienna during that period, as well as the signatures of the lecturers and persons who attended. Most of the lectures listed are on subjects of Jewish and literary interest. One of them, however, is on "The Interpretation of Dreams," delivered by Dr. Sigmund Freud. Another of the lectures was by Prof. Wilhelm Jerusalem, the philosopher, on "The Meaning of Judaism."

The signature of Dr. Theodor Herzl was entered in the book in the year 1897, when he attended a lecture by Isidore Shalit.

Dr. Kolb also donated to the Library a special edition of a book in honour of Baron James M. de Rothschild.

Change Planned For Soviet High Schools

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Premier Khrushchev on Sunday proposed a reorganization of Soviet public education, incorporating vocational training with the later stages of secondary education.

A memorandum on the subject by the Premier, endorsed by the Communist Party Presidium, was published in the party newspaper "Pravda."

Mr. Khrushchev said the main trouble with secondary and higher schools at the moment was that they were somewhat divorced from life. Soviet schools had not only to give a varied education and a good knowledge of the rudiments of science, but must educate those prepared for manual labour, he said.

He declared that therefore he had decided to divide secondary education into two stages.

ISLAM. — The annual conference of the Ahmadiya Moslem Missions in Europe, which has just ended in The Hague, decided to build mosques in Switzerland, Frankfurt and Oslo and to establish a mission in Rome.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
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Religious Services

DAY OF ATONEMENT

The Synagogue on the Hebrew University Campus. Tonight: Kol Nidre, 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Shofar Blowing, 6.00 p.m.

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Kol Nidre, 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.00 a.m.; Minha, 3.00 p.m.; Shofar Blowing, 5.58 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Kol Nidre, 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow; Shahrit, 7.30 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: Kol Nidre, 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.00 a.m. Ne'ila, 4.30 p.m. Shofar Blowing, 5.50 p.m.

Hugim Lehithadsbut Hahayim Hadati'im (In the club of the Progressive Party, Rehov Hillel, Cinema Ron Building): Tonight: Kol Nidre: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: 10.00 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff) — Tonight: Kol Nidre, 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Yizkor & Sermon, 10.45 a.m. Ne'ila, 4.25 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda) — Tonight: Kol Nidre, 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.00 a.m. Minha, 3.15 p.m.

Beit Hamoare (5 Rehov Nathan Straus) — Tonight: Kol Nidre, 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.00 a.m. Minha, 3.15 p.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Ha'hayim Hadati'im (Beit Hasofrim, 6 Rehov Hakirya): Kol Nidre, 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 10 a.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (15 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tonight: Kol Nidre, 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Ne'ila, 5.00 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: Kol Nidre, 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m. Ne'ila, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.08 p.m.

15 Years Since Ghetto Revolt

WARSAW (Reuter). — The people of Czestochowa on Sunday commemorated the 15th anniversary of the liquidation of the ghetto in their town, the Polish news agency reported on Monday.

Armed resistance was organized in Czestochowa ghetto in 1943. It was brutally suppressed by the Nazis and several hundred Jewish fighters were killed. The rest of the inhabitants of the ghetto were transported to concentration camps. A delegation of Czestochowa inhabitants laid wreaths at the Jewish cemetery.

Cinemas

TOMORROW NIGHT

JERUSALEM

ARNON: Les aventures d'Arsène Lupin.
EDEN: Fra Diavolo.
OR GIL: Le Notti di Cabiria.
ORION: Flying Tigers.
ORNA: While the City sleeps.
RON: The Iron Petticoat.
TEL OR: Our Girl Friday.
ZION: Another Time, Another Place.
EDISON: Darby's Rangers.
STUDIO: Pucnktchen und Anton.

TEL AVIV

ALLENBY: Gunman's Walk.
ARMON DAVID: Will Any Gentleman?
CHEN: Le Amiche.
EDEN: Afrita Hanim.
ESTHER: The Vintage.
GAT: Gun for a Coward.
MAXIM: All At Sea.
MIGDALOR: Hanneri.
MOGRABI: Operation Dynamite x 3.
OPHIR: Wild is the Wind.
ORION: Sissi die Junge Kaiserin.
PEER: Value for Money.
SHDEROTH: The Prince and the Showgirl.
TAMAR: An Angel passed in Brooklyn.
TCHELET: Du bist die Welt fuer mich.
TEL AVIV: Ten North Frederick.
YARON: Le destructeur.
ZAFON: Teufel in Seide.
ZAMIR: Band of Angels.

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: The Young Lions (5.30, 8.45).
ATZMON: Something of Value.
EN DOR: Gunfight at the O.K. Corral.
GAL OR: King Solomon's Mines.
MAY: Don't go near the Water.
MORIAH: Designing Woman.
ORAN: Street of Shame.
ORION: The First Texan.
ORLY: Rizza.
PEER: Bel Ami.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

Pop. Loan 1949/49 (IL10)	99½
6% Comp. Loan 55/57	71
Pal. Bearer Bds. Rev. S	99
3½% Comp. Loan	94⅜
3½% War Loan '54/59	93½
3½% Tavel Dollar g)	93½
4% Reg Sterling "A"	98½
Def. Loan Bonds 63% f)	104
4% Def. Bonds f)	104
6½% Def. Bonds g)	107½
6% Lec. C. Debs. f)	—
6½% Lec C. Debs. g)	—
Pal Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	97⅞
6½% Bonds 58/63 f)	107½
ditto g)	114⅜
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/68 f)	108⅜
ditto g)	110½
6% Deb. 59/62 f)	102½
ditto g)	103½
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/65	107
Hassco 6½% Deb. 58/64	
Class "A" f)	108½
Class "B" g)	114
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	250
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	99½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	99½
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	84½
"Kardaneh" ord. 'B'	85½
7% con. debs. 59/68	84½
"Teva" ord. sh.	79
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	140
Paas 4% debs. 60/64 reg.	82½
Binur 4% debs. 56/65	90½
Nir 5% pref. sh.	92½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	75½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	87
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	87½
5% debs.	87
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	58
Moller ord. sh. reg.	1150
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs.	81
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	71½
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	117
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	55½
Dead Sea Works	
5% Deb. reg.	253½
Delek ord sh. "C"	82
Mekorot pref. sh.	80
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	58

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.

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Notice to the Public

INFORMATION SERVICE FOR SUBSCRIBERS ABSENT FROM THEIR HOMES

1. The Post Office Management announces that an information service to subscribers absent from their homes has been in operation since September 1, 1958.

Subscribers absenting themselves from their usual place of residence for a minimum of an hour may leave a message of not more than ten words with the Inquiries Service of the Telephone Exchange serving them. The message should include particulars giving the subscriber's whereabouts (place and/or telephone number) during his absence.

The Inquiry Service will transmit the message to any subscriber interested in contacting the absent party. The absent subscriber will also be able to receive information regarding callers, upon his return.

2. In its first stage, the service will be operated by the inter-urban exchanges of Jerusalem — Tel Aviv-Yaffo and Haifa, from 8 p.m.-7 a.m. on the following morning, as well as at all hours on Saturdays and holidays.
3. The cost of each message or query is 120 Pruta.
4. Further information may be obtained from Post offices and telephone exchanges throughout the country.

Change of Address
OFFICES OF THE FOOD DIVISION JERUSALEM

The Jerusalem District branch offices of the Food Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are moving to 3 Rehov Ben Yehuda, 4th floor.

Owing to this move, these offices will not be open to the public on Thursday and Friday, September 25 and 26.

As from Sunday, September 28, the offices of the Division will again be open to the public.

There will be no change in the Division's telephone number, 62241.

Classified Advertisements

Published on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays
Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising office
JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatselet
TEL AVIV: 53 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin
15 Rehov Frishman (Barth Sweet Shop)
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 9 Rehov Herzl
HAIFA: 24 Rehov Herzl; Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel: Hadar Bookshop, 15 Rehov Herzl; Dr. Fiegel's Bookshop, 36 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik.
RAMAT GAN: Hakol Lanoar, 51 Rehov Bialik
GIVAT RAMBAM: "Segalit" Perfumery, 28 Rehov Rambam.
Advertisements also accepted through all recognized agencies

Where to Stay

Miami Hotel Tel. 71462 Haifa — open all year round. Manager: K. Taichner.

Dwellings

3-ROOM flat in Talbieh, to let (ground floor). Phone 2631, Jerusalem, 8-8.30 p.m. for appointment.

WANTED in Jerusalem 4½-5 room flat or house, for keymoney. No. 868, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE: 3-room flat; hall with window. M. Wolff, 12 Shikun Rassco, Jerusalem.

FLATS to let/for sale, Schossberger, Jerusalem, 6 Havatselet, Phone 8994.

TO LET to tourists, elegant rooms. Separate entrance, excellent service, opposite Dan Hotel, Phone 28428, Tel Aviv.

Lessons

LEARN to dance, Hansi Reh-Bretschneider, Jerusalem, 28 Rehov Usishkin, Tel. 62269.

Paying Guests

TO LET pleasant room, with full board, Rehavia, attractive surroundings. Write No. 239, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Purchase—Sale

WANTED to purchase used refrigerator, in any condition. Apply, with full particulars: No. 12081, Dahaf Advertising, 123 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

ATTENTION—Please tell everybody: sale of "Kef" Health Shoes, continues from 3-4 p.m. (Closed Fridays), 9 Rehov Bograshov, Tel Aviv.

Records

HAVE you visited our newest record shop at 16 Rehov Sheinkin, Tel Aviv "Pay while you play," easy instalment terms for one record or fifty, at all branches of "The Listener," 116 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv,

Experience will show you
THAT BRENNER'S SERVICE IS THE BEST
Cameras and accessories at all prices. Free instruction for our customers. Everybody can take pictures by himself. See
Photo Brenner
37 HERZL ST. HAIFA

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Fair.
Weather Synopsis: Northwesterly flow over eastern Mediterranean.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	41	17	29	29
Tiberias	40	22	34	35
Haifa Port	63	22	29	29
Natanya	65	19	30	30
Tel Aviv Kirya	69	19	29	28
Tel Aviv Port	73	20	27	28
Lydda Airport	51	17	30	30
Jerusalem	27	19	28	29
Beersheba	42	17	32	32
Sdom	42	26	32	34
Eilat	38	25	37	37

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. yesterday. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

The Italian Ambassador, Comte Giovanni Revedin, from ten days home leave. (by Alitalia).

Senator Mahmoud Nasseri, of Persia, former Persian Minister of Agriculture, for a short visit, (by Air France).

Mr. Charles Jordan, European Director of the Joint Distribution Committee, for a short visit, (by El Al).

Dr. A. Brand, Chairman of the Jerusalem Medical Association, from study abroad.

Rabbi Ya'acov Meir Shapiro, the head of Yeshivat Yavne of New York, to head the Maharshal Institute of Jerusalem, (by El Al).

Mr. A. Reynolds, of the U.S. State Department, for a week's tour of Israel scientific institutions, (by Alitalia).

Colonel F.W. Deakin, Warden of St. Antony's College, Oxford, from London, for a fortnight's visit as guest of the Government, (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr Reuven Shiloah, Political Adviser to the Foreign Ministry, for a tour of several Israel legations in Europe, (by Swissair).

Mr. Ion Scarlat, Attache at the Rumanian Legation in Israel, for home leave, (by Swissair).

Mr. Y. Greenberg, M.K. (National Religious), to join the Israel delegation at the U.N. Assembly, (by El Al).

Mr. Y. Federman, for a visit to Europe, Africa, and America on behalf of the Issabest Company, (by Swissair).

Dr. Y. Spira, Programme Director of Kol Yisrael, for Rome, to attend the International Radio Conference, (by Alitalia).

CHILDREN in the Rheumatic Fever Ward of Bikur Holim Hospital in Jerusalem, received gifts of toys on Monday from Ya'al volunteers in Jerusalem and members of the Hadassah Visitors Clubs in Tel Aviv and Haifa.

• • •

AN EL AL flight from New York was forced to go back to Nicosia airport from Lydda on Sunday night because of heavy mist. The plane returned to Lydda four hours later after the mist had lifted.

Influx to Jerusalem Expected for Yom Kippur

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Day of Atonement is expected to bring an influx of visitors to Jerusalem today (Tuesday). Among them will be *hassidim* from other towns arriving in the Capital to attend services together with their renowned rabbis.

At the synagogue on Mount Zion the *Kommemiut Sefer Torah*, written in memory of those who fell in the War of Independence, will be read from. A *shofar* brought from Bergen-Belsen will be sounded there at the end of the Yom Kippur Festival.

The President is expected to attend the service at his synagogue in Rehavia, Jerusalem.

Chief Rabbis Herzog and Nissim will worship at their private synagogues in their homes, but Chief Rabbi Herzog is expected to attend the *Kol Nidre* service tonight at either the Yeshurun or Hechal Shlomo synagogue.

There was a rush on fowl for *Kapara* at Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda market on Monday. Settlers from Jerusalem Corridor villages offered birds at the market at prices below those of Tnuva. (*Kapara* — atonement — is the eve of Yom Kippur ceremony in which one's sins are symbolically transferred to a chicken which is then slaughtered. Its meat — or equivalent in money — is given to the poor.)

Dan buses in Tel Aviv will run until 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday. Service will be resumed on Wednesday at 6.20 p.m.

Tel Aviv cinema performances on Wednesday night will start at 7.45 p.m. and 9.45 p.m. The winter schedule will be introduced on Thursday, with performances at 3.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m., and 9.15 p.m., including Saturdays.

Commercial airlines will not take off from or land at Lydda Airport during Yom Kippur. Traffic at the airport will be suspended from about noon on Tuesday and will resume on Wednesday night. Some lines have advanced or delayed their regular flights accordingly.

New Traffic Magistrates Will Have to Pass Driving Tests

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's 13 traffic magistrates will have to be drivers and they will have to pass a severe examination on all technical aspects of driving and vehicles. This was stated in Jerusalem on Monday by Judge Yehoshua Eisenberg, Director of Courts, in an overall review of the activities of the courts during the past year.

He added that he hoped that several of the new traffic magistrates would be appointed by the Judges Appointment Committee within the next few weeks and that they would take up their posts by November 1. Thirty applications have already been received.

These traffic magistrates will hold court in the morning, afternoon and evening. Thus, alleged offenders would be tried almost immediately after being charged.

Judge Eisenberg added that the judicial procedure in Israel, from the day an application was filed until judgment was handed down, was ideal in comparison with the situation in some other countries. With regard to civil cases, for example, he said that magistrates handed down their judgments within 3-6 months in the towns and within 6-9 months in the cities. District courts completed cases within 6-9 months, while the Supreme Court heard civil appeals within 6-9 months and criminal appeals within three months.

Criminal Cases

Criminal cases were wound up within 1-3 months in magistrate courts in the towns and within 3-6 months in the District Courts. The District Courts generally finished hearing civil and criminal appeals within three months.

Judge Eisenberg noted, however, that cases sometimes drag on for longer than one, or even two, years. In the U.S., he said, civil cases took 3-4 years and appeals seven years. In the U.K., civil cases took one year and criminal cases nine months.

Using 1952 (when Judge Eisenberg received his present appointment) as a base year, he reported that the number of cases before Magistrates had increased five-fold; the number in the District Courts by 2½; and in the Supreme Court by 1½.

The number of judges had risen only from 78 to 117.

Judge Eisenberg said that discussions had been held on increasing the number of Justices from nine to ten. The Knesset would have to pass a law enabling an increase to be made in the strength of the Supreme Court.

(Mr. Haim Cohn, the Attorney General, is believed to be the first choice of the Judges Appointment Committee for the Post of Justice. Mr. Cohn recently hinted that he might resign as Attorney General next year.)

During the present year, magistrates courts were opened in Beisan, Kiryat Shmona, Ramat Gan and Eilat. Another would be opened on October 1 in Beit Shemesh, and one was scheduled for Or Yehuda.

"We are following the principle of bringing the judges to the people, not making the people come to the cities to be judged," Mr. Eisenberg said. However, this policy faced two main obstacles: it was difficult to get proper legal help and courtrooms in outlying places, although the local authorities were doing their utmost to help.

He hoped that new buildings would be constructed this year for use as magistrates' and district courts in Beersheba; and as magistrates' courts in Ashkelon, Rehovot and Hadera. He hoped that a large court building would be built next year in the Kirya in Tel Aviv. This building programme would cost about IL3m.

Going to Europe

Judge Eisenberg said he was soon going to Europe, accompanied by Mr. Gad Asher, of the Public Works Department in Tel Aviv, to study the latest methods in building court houses.

Two methods of cutting court procedure were inaugurated this year. In Tel Aviv and Haifa, the judges were holding "pre-trials." Both sides to a dispute met in court and the judge tried to eliminate all points of agreement. The remaining points were often secondary and the sides — in 50 per cent of the cases — managed to settle out of court.

The courts in Tel Aviv were also sending out summons to witnesses in traffic cases by registered mail, thus eliminating the need of a clerk to do this work. This method was to be extended to those cities where the mail system functioned efficiently. Summonses in criminal cases would also be sent in this way.

Judge Eisenberg noted that in the past few years complaints against magistrates and judges had been dwindling. Two magistrates themselves had faced disciplinary courts, others had been instructed in proper court procedure.

Mary Hagan And The Prison Warden

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mary Frances Hagan, the American who was found guilty in 1956 of spying for Syria, was instrumental in bringing about the discharge of the former warden of the Neve Tirseh women's jail, near Ramle, where she was imprisoned for nine months.

During his recent trip abroad, Mr. Haim Cohn, the Attorney General, met Miss Hagan by accident in a corridor of U.N. headquarters. She is a reporter for a Syrian newspaper.

For half an hour, she complained bitterly of conditions in the prison. Mr. Cohn sent a full report back to the authorities in Israel.

Acting on this report, among others, the authorities set up a committee which later recommended the dismissal of Mrs. Hava Igla, the prison warden.

Wagner Cables Agron On New Academy

The Mayor of New York City, Mr. Robert F. Wagner, has cabled Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem, congratulating him and Mr. Samuel Rubin, chairman of the Israel-America Cultural Foundation on the opening on Thursday of the Music Academy in the capital.

Mr. Wagner cabled: "The people of New York who count Samuel Rubin as one of their foremost citizens share your happiness at the dedication of the Samuel Rubin Music Academy. His contributions to human survival and cultural endeavours have been generous and farsighted. Let me congratulate you and Samuel Rubin on this great event."

Day Old Child Found Abandoned

REHOVOT. — A baby boy, a few hours old, was found on Monday in a primitive lavatory in the Ephraim Quarter here. The infant was heard crying by a man who had just left a nearby synagogue. The foundling, who weighed two and a half kilograms, was taken to the local maternity home. Police have begun a search for the child's mother.

Baltimore Art Director Here

The Director of the Baltimore Museum of Art, Mrs. Adelyn Breeskin, is now visiting Israel as a guest of the Government.

On Friday, at 8.30 p.m., she will deliver a lecture at Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv on "Contemporary American Art."

It is reported in this connection that the travelling exhibition of Israel Arts and Crafts, "Forms from Israel," will be inaugurated at the Baltimore Museum of Art on November 15.

'Pioneer Youth' Day At Kibbutz Show

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — "Pioneering Youth Day" was held at the Kibbutz Exhibition grounds here on Monday under the patronage of Mayor Abba Khoushy.

It was organized by the kibbutz youth movements, which comprise approximately 100,000 members and have been instrumental in the establishment of 81 communal settlements.

The movements' spokesmen called on urban youth to enlist in colonization work in the country's unsettled areas in the best pioneering tradition.

President Ben-Zvi sent a message of encouragement and the Mayor addressed a letter to the pupils of the higher forms urging them to join existing settlements as well as to take an active part in building new ones.

Entertainement was provided in the afternoon by various song and dance troupes on open air stages in Haifa and its suburbs. In the evening an artistic programme was presented at the Kiryat Ellezer amphitheatre.

School Stays Closed While Parents Argue

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA.—Today, three weeks after the beginning of the school year, the schools in the three villages of the Ta'anach region — Pirazon, Avital and Metav — are still closed, and almost 300 children are not attending classes.

The reason is a dispute between the settlers over the nature of the schools.

This year a large proportion of the parents declared in favour of a State Religious School for their children, and they are demanding that the two district schools be converted into State Religious schools.

The other parents have objected to this, and the resulting quarrels have led to blows being exchanged, necessitating police intervention.

Representatives of the Ministry of Education have proposed that one school become State Religious, while the other remain a State school. But neither side is willing to agree to this.

AN AMBULANCE donated by the Great Neck Temple School U.S., to the Government hospital in Eilat — its first such vehicle — was presented on Sunday to Ministry of Health representatives in Beersheba by Mrs. M. Lewin-Epstein.

Mazliah Must Turn To Foreign Court

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv District Judge E. Mani on Monday rejected the application of Avraham Mazliah, of Kibbutz Barkai, for a declaratory judgement that he is the grandson of the late Prime Minister of Iraq, Nuri Said, and the son of Sabah Said.

In his ruling, Judge Mani did not dispute the evidence presented by the applicant, but said that since the request was obviously being made as the first stage of litigation concerning Nuri Said's estate, the question of Mazliah's claim should also be decided by the British and Swiss courts when they rule on the disposal of Nuri's estate.

He added that since the question was basically one of inheritance, even if Nuri's estate had been in Israel the question should have been referred to the Moslem Sharia Courts, as both Nuri and his son Sabah were Moslems. Since, according to the applicant's brief, Nuri's estate was left mainly in England and Switzerland, the courts of those countries should therefore decide the entire question of inheritance in accordance with international law.

Judge Mani added that his ruling in no way voided the evidence that had been introduced into the case which he had found to be "not insubstantial." *(Itim)*

Kupat Holim Reforms Must Succeed—Becker

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Supervising Council of Kupat Holim on Monday approved the reforms in the clinic procedure of the Sick Fund. The meeting called on the Council of the Kupat Holim Doctors Association to do likewise at its next meeting.

Although many speakers expressed fears concerning the practicability of the proposed scheme, Mr. A. Becker, the head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, who presided over the negotiations which led to the agreement, upbraided Council members, saying that "this compromise was the best of the possible agreements."

He warned against any failure of the reforms, "which would be a defeat for the entire Histadrut." He promised the physicians that Kupat Holim would stop sending patients to doctors' homes when new clinics had been built.

Administrative personnel made redundant by the reforms would be found jobs elsewhere, Mr. Becker promised. (It has been learned that the Fund will dismiss only seasonal and temporary workers).

Insured members would shortly receive a pamphlet explaining the reforms, together with a form on which to indicate their choice of family doctor, Mr. Becker announced.

The unanimity in voting was not reflected in the speeches. The reforms were criticized by the Hapoel Hamizrachi and Mapam factions. The former claimed that the changes did not go far enough, whilst the Mapam speakers, especially the leader, Mr. B. Linn, feared that physicians would exploit the new scheme to increase the size of their private practices.

Mr. Y. Oron, of the Sick Fund management, reported that the new scheme would be tried out in October in a few centres. Although the reforms would cost about IL3m. to put into effect, the need to pay overtime to physicians would be eliminated.

Meinertzhagen Here To Study Bird Life

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen, Chief of Intelligence in General Allenby's army in Palestine during World War I and a lifelong friend of Zionism and of Israel's first President Dr. Chaim Weizmann, arrived by air from London for a short visit on Monday night. He was met by representatives of the Foreign Ministry and of the Weizmann Institute.

Col. Meinertzhagen, who is 80, and a noted ornithologist, is planning to visit the nature reserve in the Hula area in order to study the bird-life here.

CORRECTION

The Bank Leumi Le'Israel was not in any way concerned with the transfer of funds abroad which was involved in the alleged Holland Bank Union embezzlement by one of its clerks, as was mentioned in our issue of September 14.

It was, of course, the Bank of Israel to whom the instructions were telegraphed, allegedly by Hermoni, the suspect in the case, as was correctly reported in our issue of September 10.

Fortified Settlement Dating To Exodus Found in Jaffa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The existence of a fortified settlement in Jaffa probably dating from the time of the Exodus and the conquest of Canaan by Joshua, was revealed by hieroglyphic tablets uncovered earlier this week during excavations.

The most revealing parts of the tablets were brought to light only during the third consecutive season of archaeological digging on the site in the 'Shetah Hagadol.' The tablets are believed to date back to the reign of Rameses II, of the 19th dynasty of Egyptian kings, ca. 1301—1234 B.C.E.

Dr. Y. Kaplan, of Tel Aviv University, who directs the excavations, pointed out that the tablets were royal inscriptions on the settlement's gate. Prof. Binyamin Mazar and other Hebrew University experts had studied the fragments in an attempt to identify the site. The remains of a six-foot thick wall of loam bricks surrounding the fortified settlement is still visible, with the foundation of the gate-post still intact. Evidence has been discovered of attempts to destroy the wall by fire.

The remains of this early settlement were uncovered under layers of Hellenistic buildings, which in turn had been built upon by Arabs during the last two centuries.

Struggle Against Romans

Ruins of a Hasmonean settlement, including a fortified tower dating from the first century C.E., were discovered. Round, heavy stones at the base of the tower were identified as ammunition used to repel attackers in the Hasmoneans' struggle against the Romans.

Skilful digging has also brought to light tools and sculpture, including the figures of women from three distinct historical periods.

One figure was carved on the base of the gate post of the earliest settlers; another was a small, delicate carving of a fertility goddess from the Canaanite period and the third was a small figure of a goddess dating from Hellenistic times.

Deputy Mayor E. Shechterman, head of the Jaffa Administration, acknowledged the aid of the Prime Minister's Office and its Director, Mr. T. Kollek, and of the Ministry of Labour, in the excavations. They were initiated by the Municipal Education Department.

New Dan Bus Fares on Sunday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — New fares and route changes on Dan bus lines will go into effect here on Sunday morning, it was decided after a meeting between Transport Minister M. Carmel and representatives of the Dan management.

Under the new tariff, tickets on all 21 urban lines will cost 70, 80 or 100 prutot. On the heavily-travelled routes, 4, 5 and 13, fares will be 80 prutot. The three fare levels will replace a dozen different rates existing at present.

The fare and route changes were agreed upon by the Transport Ministry, the Municipality, the Police and the bus cooperative.

The route changes include extending the No. 5 line, which will now run along Rehov Disengoff in both directions and will continue to Ramco in North Tel Aviv. The No. 6 and No. 2 routes will be combined into route 1. The No. 7 line will start from Rehov Arlosoroff instead of Keren Kayemet Boulevard, and will travel along Rehov Ben-Yehuda and Bograshov. Route 43 will be extended to Sderot Ba'al Shemtov at the corner of Rehov 4 in Jaffa.

The 22 and 42 lines to Ramat Aviv will run every 15 minutes instead of every half-hour.

The heads of the three bus cooperatives will meet on October 1 to formulate their policy concerning the recent Histadrut decision on wage structure, it was learned here on Monday.

It is understood that opposition is stiffening to the Histadrut decision on the grading of wages and the abolition of salary increments.

Oldster Victim Of Hit and Run Cyclist

TEL AVIV. — A 75-year-old man, Mr. Ya'cov Siton of Givat Herzl, was seriously injured on Monday night when he was run over by a hit-and-run motorcyclist on Rehov Herzl corner Salame. He was immediately taken to the Hadassah Hospital where it is reported that his condition is serious.

Police requested all witnesses to the accident to contact the nearest police station to help in tracking down the driver. *(Itim)*

Prof. Bodenheimer Gives Library to Tel Aviv U.

TEL AVIV. — Prof. S. Bodenheimer donated his library to the Tel Aviv University on Monday at a ceremony held in Mayor Levanon's office. The library contains 5,000 volumes and 15,000 reprints, mainly on Jewish studies.

State Yearbook Out Today

The first copy of the 1958/59 Government Yearbook was presented to President Ben-Zvi on Monday by Mr. Reuven Alcalay, Editor of the Yearbook.

The 648-page volume, which sells for IL3,500, goes on sale today (Tuesday).

Mr. Alcalay, at a press conference in Jerusalem, stated that this year's volume was a Tenth Anniversary book because Ministries had provided comprehensive reviews of their first ten years of activities. In addition, there are reviews of public and semi-public bodies, such as Kupat Holim, Egged, Malben, the Hebrew University, as well as special articles on the development of the country's economy, the civil service, and the laws of Israel.

The cost of producing the book, printed in Jerusalem by the Government Printer on Hadera paper, will be almost entirely covered by advertisement revenue and by its expected sale Mr. Alcalay said. Advertisements will bring in IL18,000 and sales IL10,000. The Hebrew edition was printed in 7,000 copies.

An English edition of 3,000 copies is planned. The latter will be ready in several months.

One of the reviews in the book reports that most arms for the army are today obtained directly from local munitions factories or under contracts with other countries, in contrast to the situation in the early years of the State, when weapons were acquired as the opportunity presented itself, through agents and sub-agents.

The review divides the history of Israel's arms purchases into three periods. In the first, during the War of Liberation, the rule was to "get what you can" rather than what was needed. Speed and daring were of the essence.

The second period (1949-1952) was a transitional one. Arms were still acquired through agents, but the first contacts were being made with arms-producing countries and private manufacturers abroad. Most of the weapons acquired during these years were obsolescent, and spare parts were difficult, if not impossible, to obtain.

Since the end of 1952, there has been a gradual decrease in haphazard arms purchases in favour of planned purchases from direct sources. The cost of such modern weapons, manufactured to order, is infinitely greater than that of surplus stocks, it was said.

UNHAPPY LOVE AFFAIR

TEL AVIV. — The woman found unconscious last Wednesday morning on the Herzliya beach is a 22-year-old Jerusalem resident who tried to commit suicide because of an unhappy love affair, Superintendent Yitzhak Narinsky, chief of the Herzliya police, stated on Monday. The young woman is still under treatment at Tel Hashomer Hospital, recovering from an overdose of sleeping pills.

Mr. Emmet Harmon, (left) Executive Secretary of the Joint Liberian-U.S. Commission for Economic Development, and Mr. M. Mayer, President of the Liberian Construction Corp., at their meeting on Monday with the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, at which they discussed the possibility of increasing trade and widening economic relations between Israel and Liberia. Photo by Braun

$ Premium Problem Referred To Agency Members Abroad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The question of the premium on dollars brought in by immigrants is to be referred to New York members of the Jewish Agency and to Israel members now abroad, the Jewish Agency Executive decided in Jerusalem on Monday. The decision was taken after the Executive heard a report by the special committee which recently met with representatives of the immigrant associations.

It is understood that members of the Executive thought that, since immigrants were concerned, it was desirable to obtain the opinions of Executive members abroad. The decision follows a protest to the Agency by Mrs. Rose Halprin, chairman of the Executive in New York, against the premium being given as a loan instead of a grant.

(The Jewish Agency recently agreed to take over responsibility for the 350 pruta premium per dollar up to $10,000, formerly given by the Government as an outright grant, and has now to decide whether to continue to pay it as a grant or as a loan. The suggestion of a loan has met with strong opposition from immigrant associations.)

Eshkol Reports

At the meeting, Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance and head of the Agency's Settlement Department, reported on the first meeting of the sub-committee for activities in Israel of the Agency-Government Coordinating Committee.

The last meeting of the Zionist General Council set up two sub-committees to coordinate work between the Agency and the Government, one in respect of projects in Israel such as immigration, settlement, absorption of newcomers and the other for work abroad, covering information, fund-drives and educational work.

The members of the former committee, as agreed upon between Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the President of the World Zionist Organization, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, are: Mr. Eshkol, Chairman, and Messrs. M. Bentov, Y. Bar Yehuda, Y. Braginsky, L. Dolchin, D. Joseph, M. Kol, K. Lus, M. Namir, and S. Shragai. The latter committee consists of Mr. Pinhas Rosen, Chairman, Mrs. Golda Meir, and Messrs. Y. Barrilai, M. Carmel, E. Dobkin, M. Grossman, A. Harman, Z. Lurie, P. Sapir, and Z. Shazar.

On Monday morning the committee on activities in Israel met and discussed questions of immigration and the merging of some of the activities of the J.N.F. and the Government. The merger was ratified the previous day by the Ministerial Economic Committee on behalf of the Government.

The committee decided to meet once a month.

New Swimming Record at Haifa

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — Two new national swimming records were established at the Israel championship meet at the Bat Galim swimming pool on Monday afternoon.

Amiram Trauber, of Brit Maccabi Atid, Tel Aviv, swam the 1,500-metre free-style event in 21 mins. 9.7 secs and bettered his own 800-metre national record of 11 mins. 6.3 secs., set up in 1956, to 11 mins. 2.5 secs.

Shoshana Riebner, of A.M.A., Tel Aviv, also improved her 100metre free-style record from 1 min. 9.3 secs. to 1 min. 8.9 secs.

The contest will continue at 3 p.m. on Friday and at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturday.

The Petah Tikva Maccabi water polo team has cancelled its scheduled meet against Haifa Hapoel. The team is withdrawing from all water polo contests.

BRITISH J.P.A. DRIVE DISCUSSED

Plans for next year's Joint Palestine Appeal in Britain were discussed on Monday at a meeting in Jerusalem between members of the Jewish Agency Executive and of the Keren Hayesod Directorate, and the President of the Joint Palestine Appeal in Britain, Mr. Edward Sieff, and the Vice-President, Mr. Haim Leon.

The campaign will be opened in February. Previously, in December, a study delegation composed of active workers of the Appeal will visit Israel.

A GOLDSMITH'S scale worth IL20 has been stolen from the Minorities Exhibit in Acre, the Exhibit organizers told police on Monday.

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Jerusalem: 20 Hapoalim St., Tel. 4589
Haifa: 24 Yehieli St., Tel. 67613.

U.N. ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1)

adopted the first 60 items recommended by the Steering Committee without debate. These included the questions of Algeria, Cyprus and disarmament. It also agreed to consider the Secretary-General's report on the second U.N. Atoms for Peace conference recently concluded in Geneva, and a progress report on the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East.

Among the other items adopted without discussion were: the Korean question, effects of atomic radiation, economic development of underdeveloped countries, assistance to Libya, question of South-West Africa, the future of French Togoland, question of convening a second international conference on the Law of the Sea, the peaceful use of outer space, and an item, proposed by Czechoslovakia, on "measures aimed at implementing peaceful and neighbourly relations among states."

Mr. Louw, South African External Affairs Minister, objected to inclusion of an item on the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa. He said such an item would constitute interference in the Union's internal affairs.

The Assembly adopted the item after Mr. Lall, of India, said South Africa had made no response to attempts by India and Pakistan to open negotiations on the subject, and that it was the Assembly's duty to include the item.

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Tuesday, September 23, 1958
9 Tishri, 5719. 9 Rabi'a Awal, 1378

THE trial of Iraq's former Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and chief delegate to the United Nations, Dr. Fadhil Jamali, which began on Saturday in Baghdad before a special High Military Court sitting in the Chamber of Deputies building appears to indicate that the July 14 military *coup* has not yet spent its force. Those who incited the mob on that day are apparently still swayed by the same enthusiasm that proved so shattering at the time of the actual coup. The trial is being conducted in a manner that makes it impossible even to mention the words justice or judicial procedure. One's first reaction to the proceedings, which are being relayed word for word over Baghdad Radio, is that this must be the nearest thing possible to a modern version of the Spanish Inquisition, with the State Attorney assuming the role of the Inquisitor-General.

WHEELS OF INJUSTICE

Even the outward trappings of justice are absent. The Prosecution, finding no material charges to level against the assuced, has resorted to sheer rhetoric; in the course of one and-a-half long and tedious hours, he delivered himself of a highly amateurish, pseudo-political discourse in which he spoke of "foreign military alliances" as though he were speaking of the plague, used the terms "West" and "Western" almost as if they were swear words, furnished a long list of casualties of World War II, both military and civilian, and spoke in tear-jerking terms of the ravages of war. In support of Positive Neutralism, the Prosecution quoted Premier Nehru of India (no *positive* neutralist, he!), President Ahmed Sokarno of Indonesia, Colonel Nasser, and Brigadier Abdul Karim Kassem, Iraq's own Prime Minister, who, throughout two quite wordy months in office, has never so much as mentioned that term by name. Not to be outdone, the inexperienced counsel furnished something entirely his own: the neutralism of the new regime, he said, was "not a negative neutralism but a positive independence."

The Judge, another newcomer to the profession, behaved in an even more curious manner. When interrogating the witnesses, most of whom were themselves detained awaiting trial, he gave them to understand that they had been cast rather for the role of defendant. More than once he drew laughter from the enthusiastic spectators by means of jibes at the witnesses' expense. In other ways, too, he humiliated these men of the old regime who, like Tewfik es-Suweidi, for instance, had guided the country along the difficult road to independence when the prosecutors themselves had hardly been born. The Judge spoke of the Baghdad Pact in a way which strongly suggests that he was not aware that his Government is, at least formally, still a member of that alliance. At the end of his lengthy speech, the Prosecution demanded the head of Dr. Jamali — that head which, he said regretfully, had "escaped the wrath of the people," presumably on July 14.

The impression obtained from the proceedings of Jamali's trial is one of the most extreme fanaticism and a passionate desire to be vengeful and to take unscrupulous advantage of sheer physical power. This is liable to destroy whatever good impression the outside world may have been forming about the new regime, its relative moderation in the foreign policy sphere, and its protestations that the revolution's sole aim was to put an end to the corruption and the misgovernment of which the old regime was undoubtedly guilty.

Colour Bar Fronts in the U.S. and Britain

Turning Against the Faubuses

By PHILIP DEANE

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — MORE by accident perhaps than by design the U.S. Justice Department has hit upon the strategy of solving the school integration issue, by making the segregationist leaders responsible for shutting down the schools, thereby denying education to the children of those who voted the segregationist leaders into power.

Appeals by various local authorities to the courts for delays in admitting Negroes to white schools have been turned down. In most cases, clearly, the courts expect at least token compliance with the Supreme Court decision that they must stop racial discrimination in schools and to proceed "with all deliberate speed" to mix black and white pupils in classes. Consequently the fight of the white supremacists has passed into a new phase — the phase of legal tricks to avoid obeying without, if possible, directly clashing with the law.

This fight is led by Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas and Governor J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia. Each in his way is now preparing to close all free schools ordered to admit Negro pupils, reopening these schools later as so-called private schools which are not obliged to admit Negroes. These so-called private schools will receive help in the form of taxpayers' money from their respective State Governments. It is this help, the Justice Department thinks, which will prove the undoing of the segregationist plans.

For the Justice Department believes that the courts will rule that these "private schools" are really still public schools and they should, therefore, accept Negro students. When that next stage is reached, men like Governor Faubus can still use mob violence to keep the schools closed. If they kept the schools closed without using mob violence, then a court order could be obtained ordering Faubus and Almond to open the schools, on the grounds that the closing was a deliberate act to disobey the courts. If, however, the schools are closed not by a direct act of Faubus, but because of mob violence, there cannot be a court order directing Faubus to use his powers to stop this violence. The courts, in other words, can order Faubus to stop doing what he intends to do, but they cannot order him to do what he should do if the schools are forcibly prevented from functioning through violence.

No School

The result of all this will be that certain schools will be closed, their pupils deprived of education and of the chance to go to college, and the parents will be incensed by having to put up with children all day long. So reasons the Administration. In consequence, it is believed, the voters will eventually force men like Faubus and Almond to retreat from their resistance to integration. "Better integrated schools than no schools at all," is what it is hoped the voters will say.

Already there is evidence that in the communities affected by the closing of schools popular resentment against Faubus is building up. Committees "to keep the schools open" have emerged, and other committees to take over the local running of the schools. A number of courageous children, especially in the last year of school, have also been saying, "better integrated education than no education at all."

But all this falls far short of forcing Faubus and Almond to alter their stand. Too few school districts are affected. In Virginia only about eight schools are affected and in Arkansas four, out of hundreds. The reason for this is that a school can be made to integrate by court order alone, which means that some Negro parent must start a legal case demanding the admission of his or her child to an all-white school. In States like Mississippi this has not even been tried yet, nor in Georgia, nor in Alabama. Many Negroes do not dare make such a move. In other cases, the Negro population and the white population are so grouped geographically that the authorities can argue with reason that it is best to leave the Negro children in the Negro school. The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, the organization that has been fighting the Negro case, has been careful to pick places where a demand for integration has some chance of success. Obviously a backwoods district in the deep, primitive South is a bad spot and a Negro's demand to enter a white school would simply be a provocation to lynching or terrorism.

Thus, the only solid gain that can so far be recorded is that the reaction of the people where schools have been closed is showing some aspects of reasonableness and tolerance, and that this is a good omen. But by this process, even if integration orders lead to the closing of schools and disorganization of education, it will be many years before enough communities are disorganized to produce enough votes against all the Faubuses of the United States.

White Man, White Collar

By GERDA L. COHEN

LONDON.—

ALTHOUGH it was probably the last thing they intended, the thugs of Notting Hill have at least compelled the Government to take note of a chronic disease conveniently neglected until acute symptoms erupt. The disease is contracted by a surfeit of high ideals that remain undigested.

Britain has long cherished the honour of being the only country to permit free immigration from the Commonwealth. This principle had to be upheld in public, even though, in private, a liberal citizen could deplore overcrowding, the burden on the Welfare State, etc. If ugly brawls had not ripped British complacency open, the authorities here and abroad would have discreetly modified the creed of unfettered immigration. The West Indian Governments, for example, already limit passports to emigrants between 18 and 50, unless the applicant is sponsored here by relatives.

Disillusion and employment shortage have already dammed the flow of West Indians. More are going home than coming here. But hooliganism has queered the issue. Anyone urging a partial check on immigration for perfectly sensible reasons (e.g. the difficulty of finding jobs for 1,000 additional illiterate Pakistanis per month) runs the risk of being branded a Fascist.

The unsavoury remnant of Mosley's gang has been joined by two other nasty organizations in Notting Hill, to spread propaganda of the "Keep Britain White" variety. Jews and Italians, of course, are also regarded as non-white. It is therefore most galling for a citizen of unimpeachable politics to find "Need for control of coloured migrants" on the front page of the "Daily Telegraph." It is unfortunate that suggestions that are made in good faith and meant only to alleviate the hardship of future migrants should sound hypocritical.

Reaction has divided along party lines. The Left leans over backwards to assert its abhorrence of any check on immigration: since it is directed against colour even if theoretically non-racial, it would wreck Commonwealth trust and affection for Britain. The black chieftain would no longer worship the Great White Mother — at least, that is how Socialist M.P.'s have been talking. The Tory spokesmen, who often discover their ideals an embarrassing luxury, have in general made their way round the problem by suggesting a "voluntary" curb from the other end. Thus "The Times" could headline its report: "Ways to Check Exodus from West Indies." The Colonial Ministers now in London have been playing like gentlemen: it's their turn to bat, and they will now cover their territories with posters urging people not to emigrate.

The question of future influx has in fact been exploited politically, to obscure the immediate question of interracial fighting. How did it begin? "Teddy-boys" have provided a useful label to pin the blame on: a regiment of reporters deployed between Kensington High Street and Marble Arch naturally wrote of broken bottles and toughs on motor bikes rather than probe behind the genteel lace curtains. Only after the glass had been swept away and exactly equal numbers of black and white rowdies had been arrested did a deeper analysis begin.

At the outset, serious investigators have been confronted by official ignorance: because Commonwealth subjects need no entry visa, their numbers are unknown. Estimates range between 190,000 and 250,000. As a deliberate policy, neither the Ministry of Labour nor the National Assistance Board differentiate in their official records between immigrants and natives. Nor does the Home Office know the crime ratio of white to coloured residents. Nevertheless, statements on these matters pour forth with powerful conviction from righteous people in upper-crust neighbourhoods who recommend the deportation of coloured criminals (why not grey and pink ones too?) and welfare workers who write to "The Times" deploring how many foreigners are on Public Assistance. Other reliable sources declare that crime and unemployment among coloureds are negligeable.

Pakistanis on Relief

Facts about certain groups have been published, if not verified. For example, 2,200 Pakistanis in Birmingham get public relief and "the dole" while they learn English. Any scheme of limitation would apply to such migrants, according to Conservative M.P.'s from Nottingham who boldly expressed their opinion at the start. Labour M.P.'s counter that by asking, what about semi-illiterate Irish migrants? Ireland isn't even in the Commonwealth, yet many thousands cross over for a job and return before the annual income tax assessment. Contractors even bring over their own gangs: the oil refinery at Milford Haven is being constructed with Irish labour. Now that unemployment has hit certain industries (aviation, steel, tin-plate) the cold breath of recession creates insecurity and fear of losing jobs among the working population in general.

Mr. Norman Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, states that a mere 17,000 coloured migrants, eight per cent of the total, are unemployed (presumably the Minister had access to figures officially nonexistent). The percentage is four times higher than the average for Britain as a whole: it will probably get higher as jobs get harder to find.

Barbados has a lower level of education than Birmingham, let's say, and a Barbadan applying for an engineer's job might well find himself rejected for lack of qualifications. His instinctive reaction would be, the white man wants us to stay porters and bus conductors, not to hold a position of prestige. "White man, white collar job," is a West Indian accusation hard to disprove while the mother country educates her own family better than her Colonial stepchildren. You will find plenty of Jamaican girls washing dishes at Lyons, but few typing in offices. Not because offices don't want them: every newspaper carries columns of clerical vacancies. Simply because the Jamaican girl couldn't afford to attend secretarial school and now needs every penny to rent a room in a squalid tenement.

The housing shortage is one factor put forward to excuse a possible check on immigration — or justify it, in the pariance of Nottingham Tory M.P.'s. Statistically, the argument won't wash, since far more Englishmen have left for Australia and New Zealand than West Indians have come in.

Emotionally and locally, housing is a sore point indeed. Because landlords in "respectable" neighbourhoods won't rent to coloured families, they move into decrepit, peeling mansions in once-genteel boroughs. Villas built for one Victorian family are inhabited by literally dozens of sub-tenants, often paying to an extortionate landlord from their own home country.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

U.S. Stands Firm

Ha'aretz (non-party) observes that the situation in the Far East is steadily deteriorating and that America has decided, at the very least, to keep Quemoy and Matsu supplied, in the hope that the Communists will get tired of pounding them and give up. Hamodia (World Aguda) writes that America's firm "No" will give Khrushchev something to think about, for it is a well known fact that dictators the world over fear determined opponents. Eisenhower's rejection of the Soviet note may be said to have served the cause of peace and if he keeps it up America may yet free the world of the fear of war.

Herut hopes that Nasser's latest provocative acts in establishing a "free" Algerian government will help certain circles to free themselves of the illusions they have harboured till now and will again show up the dictator and his threat for what they are. President Eisenhower has told the American nation of the dangers of appeasing dictators, but he did not go far enough to say that these dangers held for every part of the world, including the Middle East.

Hatzofe (National Religious) writes that the growing influence of the Nasserite bloc — and its Communist string-pullers — which has begun to cast a dark shadow over North Africa, is a direct result of the revival of the Arab League — at the initiative and with the blessings of the Secretary-General.

After tracing the development of the pioneer youth movement, Davar (Histadrut) marks the occasion of Pioneer Youth Day at the Kibbutz Festival by calling for greater unity and cooperation between the various youth groups. Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda), denying that the kibbutz movement is passé ishists that it is far from being a "social reservation," as many seem to think.

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Faces in the News

The Churchills' Golden Wedding: When Winston Churchill married Miss Clementine Hozier, daughter of Sir Henry Hozier and Lady Hozier, (sister of the Earl of Airlie), in 1908, he was President of the Board of Trade in Mr. Asquith's government. King Edward VII gave him a gold mounted cane as a wedding present. The wedding was a highlight of the London social season, and they have lived happily ever since. This special anniversary picture was taken earlier this month.

Field Marshal Montgomery Meets Tito: On his pre-retirement tour of Europe, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery spent two days in Yugoslavia where he met President Tito in Belgrade. The hero of Alamein retires after a record 50 years as a commissioned officer in the British army.

Chile's New President: Presidential elections took place in Chile recently, when the Conservative candidate Jorge Alessandri was elected by a narrow majority over his Socialist opponent Mr. Allende. Socialist supporters of Mr. Allende afterwards staged violent demonstrations in the streets of Santiago, the capital. At right, Conservative Jorge Alessandri being congratulated by the President of the Liberal Party, Mr. Hugo Zepeda, after the recent Chilean election. Express Photos

Readers' Letters

AMERICAN JEWRY AND ISRAELIS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have just returned from a three-week visit to the State of Israel. I arrived in Jerusalem on July 22 with a group of 80 from the United States and Canada to attend the World Congress of Jewish Educators. I was filled with excitement and love for what I had only read about and/or heard about...

All that I expected to see I did — that and much more. I found Israel interesting, fascinating, beautiful—beautiful in its antiquity, in its modernity, in its development and progress and most of all — beautiful in the spirit of its people...

The sessions at the Teachers Convention were, for the most part, beneficial. True, there were too many speeches and many were repetitious, but there was something far more disturbing than too many repetitious speeches. We American Jews learned, much to our dismay, that there is very little understanding of the American Jew by the Israeli, whether he be in a leadership capacity or the average citizen. We felt a resentment towards us for the wealth we represent, even if we may not have the wealth ourselves; for our unwillingness to forsake the country we consider our home and come to settle in Israel; for the Jewish education we give our children which is considered inadequate by the Israelis.

Noses were turned up and surprise evinced when typical programmes in the American Congregational schools were presented. No one could understand why so few Jewish children in the U.S. speak Hebrew; why the Bible is being taught in English. At one session, the audience had the effrontery to scoff, laugh aloud and walk out on a presentation by the Representative of the Reform Religious Group from the U.S. I was shocked at the discourtesy. I never witnessed so rude an audience at any time in my life. Everyone seemed to be an expert on life in the United States. People who have never set foot in this country and haven't the slightest idea of its way of life were ready to tell us how to educate our children. And so I would like, if I may, to bring to the attention of the Israeli citizen a little of the problems of the American Jew.

We live in a Christian country. The Jews are but a very small drop in a vast ocean. Everywhere we go we have non-Jews around us. Our children are required to attend the public schools for their education and since this is an English-speaking country, the first requirement is that our children be taught the language of our country. It is true that there are Jewish All-Day Schools where Jewish boys and girls receive both a general and a Jewish education. But it is felt by a great many American Jews that a wholesale segregation of this kind would be most detrimental to the position of the Jew in America. It would be a self-imposed ghetto and I believe that our leaders in the State of Israel recognize the fallacy of such a set-up.

It is not a simple thing to remain a Jew in a Christian atmosphere. There is much we impose upon our children. It is not easy for them. They attend the public schools from 9.00 a.m. until half past three in the afternoon and then they come to us to be taught Hebrew—a language they do not hear outside the classroom and consequently forget as soon as their studies are over. On Sunday, when everyone is free for the day, they are required to continue with their Jewish studies. Those who are intensely interested will learn more — those who aren't learn little. But don't you find the same situation among children and adults, as well, in Israel or any other country? Our children have had a full day at school and begin at four o'clock in the afternoon for a few hours on Hebrew studies. It is difficult for them, it is difficult for our teachers and difficult for our parents. In short, we work hard at being Jews. You have no need to. Seventy-five per cent of your people are not affiliated with any religious institution. I was told by many that there is no need for this to express their Jewishness. This is true, for everything around you is Jewish. The very air you breathe is Jewish. You have no need to work at it. We do. We need an affiliation to help us remain within the Jewish fold. We work very hard to retain our Jewishness and instead of criticizing us for it, I believe it would be well for all Israelis to recognize our problems and commend us for our efforts.

I loved every minute I spent in the land of our people. I met many Israelis who extended a warm hand of cordiality and hospitality, but I also met quite a few who were hostile, arrogant and rude which isn't exactly conducive to good public relations. Yours etc.

PAULINE OSTROFF
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 18.

Cyprus Peacemaker —From Tel Aviv

By MARK SEGAL

THE Cyprus dailies called him the "Peacemaker," the London "Daily Herald" termed him "the first man to get the Greeks and Turks to sit down at one table in years" — in Israel he is Zeev Levin, one of the top officials in the Political Department of the Histadrut.

Mr. Levin in his own way has done more for Israel's prestige than many a professional diplomat. His work began with his appointment as Cyprus Representative of the International Confederation of Free Trades Unions early this year.

LEVIN

The I.C.F.T.U. had been concerned for some time with the rise of Communist influence in the Cypriot labour movement. Communist unions had organized 30,000 workers when the I.C.F.T.U. began to establish the Cyprus Workers Confederation.

In search of a person to help it grow, the I.C.F.T.U. appealed to the Histadrut — which seconded Mr. Levin to this post. His first trip to the island was in May. Staying for three weeks, he managed in this time to formulate an entire organizational programme. The C.W.C., closely identified with the Cypriot Greek Nationalist Movement, has tripled its membership during the past year and a half to some 11,000 and the Turkish Community has its own Trades Union with 3,000 members.

It was agreed that Mr. Levin should return to Cyprus in July or August to help implement his plans — but in the meantime the island entered its worst phase of bloodshed, when 122 were killed in inter-communal strife. The worst sufferers, Mr. Levin relates, were the workers, especially from the rural areas. Not only would employers lay off workers belonging to the other community, but villagers of one community were unable to reach their places of work, if they had to pass through the villages of the other. For months heads of families would work only one or two days a week.

The continual wave of violence and consequent repression also affected the C.W.C., 500 of whose members alone were arrested. Worst of all, 17 out of the C.W.C.'s 23 organizers were also taken into custody — bringing the growing union's work to a standstill.

At this stage, I.C.F.T.U. Headquarters asked Mr. Levin to go back to Cyprus in order to report on the situation and try and secure the organizers' release. On August 8 he left his office on the third floor of the Histadrut Executive building in Tel Aviv and flew to Nicosia. His first move was to request an audience with the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, to whom he presented a plea for the release of the C.W.C. organizers. One leader was freed, and the Governor promised to give the release of the others his own personal consideration. He also permitted Mr. Levin to visit five detention camps and meet the imprisoned men.

Mr. Levin's arrival coincided with a truce period, but with both sides glowering at one another. As an outsider and a representative of the I.C.F.T.U. he took the initiative of calling representatives of the 60,000 organized workers on the island to a round-table meeting. Despite Cassandra-like warnings he managed to convene on August 13, a conference of the heads of the C.W.C., the Communist Federation, the Independent Government Workers, the Turkish Unions and the Government Trades Union Adviser.

Surprise Manifesto

The result was a peace manifesto which brought a surprised sigh of relief from most quarters. All the trades unions pledged to work for peace and the meeting registered a "Call against the renewal of inter-communal tension and hostility." The immediate practical outcome was the formation of two committees on which sat both Turks and Greeks — one to settle matters of employment and the other to ensure safe passage for villagers on their way to work. The inter-communal nature of this cooperation was the subject of relieved front-page comments on August 14, all declaring: "This is the first time that some public group has come out in favour of peace."

His most important task achieved, Mr. Levin prepared for home but first he was called again to Government House, where Sir Hugh asked him for his impressions of the situation. Mr. Levin now possesses as a memento of this visit an official letter from Government House paying tribute to his work for the island's peace.

The future — it depends on the Cyprus situation, but should all be well, Mr. Levin will go there for a month to work out the industrial relations side of the C.W.C.'s organization and draft collective agreements and the like.

PEN FRIENDS

MISS IRENE DOOKER, 149 Spencer Place, Leeds 7, England, would like to find pen pals in Israel of the ages of 30 to 36.

BRIAN STANLEY, 19, of 39 Bancroft Street, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, England, would like some boy pen pals in Israel aged 15 to 19, as would his friend RICHARD HORSWOOD, 17, of 23 Regent Street, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

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ATONEMENT AND THE RETURN TO JUDAISM

By H.E. BLUMENTHAL

JEWISH philosophers look upon Rosh Hashana, the Day of Judgment, and Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, as jointly representing the divine harmonization of justice with mercy.

Man himself cannot harmonize these two attributes. For two and a half years the schools of Shammai and Hillel fought over the question whether or not it were better for man to have been created. Finally they decided that it would have been better for him not to have been created — but now that he exists let him scrutinize his deeds or, as others expounded, let him constantly attend to his deeds.

The implication is clearly that man requires certain props to save him from the morass into which justice for his deeds might lead him. This is where the characteristically Jewish notion of *T'shuva* comes in. One of the three foundations of atonement — the others being prayer and charity — it literally means "return," return to the fundamentals of Judaism, just as the English word "atonement" is derived from being "at one," i.e. conciliation with the one whom we have wronged.

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TWO questions that appear obvious have hardly been asked about Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur. First, would it not be more natural to have the Day of Atonement before the new year begins, so as to start it off with a clean slate; and second, why is not the commencement of our new year the same occasion for revelry as it is with other nations, which start off by "burying the old?"

The answer seems to lie in that unique concept of *T'shuva* as the one highway to salvation. Hence the Jew is called on to make the Day of Judgment, marked by solemnity, austerity, self-judgment and critical introspection, the beginning of his year and the occasion for a complete revision of his views in a categorical imperative to fall in line again with the first principles of an authentic Jewish way of life.

Thus conceived, *T'shuva* becomes the goal and object of the *Yamim Noraim*, the ten days that lead from judgment to a higher life and spiritual salvation. Only after self-examination does it make sense to seek forgiveness and to hope to start anew after spiritual rejuvenation.

The *Yamim Noraim* are so called because their final object is to implant *Yir'a*, reverence for God or, philologically speaking, the "seeing of God in all experiences of our lives." Thus those ten days are intended to be a concentrated study course in reverence, as Job put it: "Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom" (XXVIII:28) indicating thereby that it is truly an intellectual task for each person to attend to his deeds and attend to them constantly as repentance and confession culminate in atonement.

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IT is by such intellectual striving rather than undue self-mortification that Judaism tends to redress "sin." Mysterious absolution from guilt or its consequences by a confession or other rite are fundamentally alien concepts to Jewish thought, which considers it actually loathsome arrogance to confess to fellow beings sins committed against God. Wronging one's fellow man, of course, is in a different category, and here the offender must first appease him before he can expect divine pardon.

In general, however, one may ask: Does Judaism look upon sin as something morbid that produces the guilt feelings that modern psychologists so firmly denounce? In his "Psychoanalysis and Religion" (pp.45-55) Erich Fromm has already pointed out the unauthoritarian and humanistic side of Judaism in this vital sphere of human feeling, but one can summarily explain: Judaism looks upon sin (*'avera*) as a purely subjective mental error and deviation from the right path. The terms *het*, literally meaning "missing the mark," *avon*, meaning "corrupting the right" and *pesah*, meaning "rebellious denial," substantiate this interpretation.

But how can *T'shuva* help? If the wrong has been perpetrated, if the defections exist, how can the real and concrete evil be undone? The reply lies in the divine attribute of mercy, or, as Luzatto puts it. "The uprooting of the wrong will is accounted uprooting the wrong deed." To the extent that man wishes that he had never perpetrated the deed and shuns it ever after, the very inclination to commit it is uprooted — and this constitutes expiation.

The upshot of this approach to "sin" amounts to the recognition that man is essentially what he wills. If the trend to evil is "analysed away" from his mind and feeling, he is simply no longer the person that has failed before. He is another, even more excellent individual than the "naturally pious" one, he is the true *Ba'al T'shuva*, the ideal authentic Jew.

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THE cultivation of *T'shuva* as a life goal was emphasized and revitalised by the Mussar movement founded in 1842 by Rabbi Israel Lipkin (Salanter). Its cradle was in the Mussar prayer houses of Vilna and Kaunas and it led to the founding of the great centres of Telsh, Mir, Slobodka and Radin. These Mussar centres may be unknown to many modernisers, but we might rightly ponder whether in the spiritual vacuum of modern Israel their message might not have some meaningful application to our predicament.

Selichot service at the Heichal Shlomo. Photo by Braun

Keren Yaldenu Replacing Influence of Missions

SAVING DEAD END KIDS

By RENEE NEWMAN

NOT many years ago, the Jewish public, both in Israel and abroad, was startled by stories of missionary activity in this country — how the underprivileged children of parents just arrived from backward countries in the slums of the *ma'abara* and the dead-end streets of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Ramle and Lydda were housed and educated by non-Jewish institutions.

The slogan "Save the children from the mission" was unfortunately quickly adopted by professional Jewish fund raisers working for Israel institutions of all kinds and proved a boon to these resourceful exploiters of Jewish sentiment. At the same time, however, various public-spirited individuals of all sections and parties here, were moved to join in an unobtrusive but direct programme of positive activity to offer these children and their parents an alternative to the badly-needed care and social and educational facilities provided by mission organizations.

Children's Fund

Keren Yaldenu — "Our Children's Fund" was formed in 1962 under Mrs. Frankel, wife of Professor Frankel, and work was begun in Jerusalem's Musrara quarter, where five mission organizations are located. A club, "Tikvatenu," which took care of children after school hours, was constructed, and volunteer workers personally investigated the conditions of local parents and children, helped to clothe and feed them and find jobs. The late Dutch Jewish philanthropist Bernard van Leer donated "$100,000 to save 1,000 children." Today there are 26 "Tikvatenu" youth centres in all parts of the country, particularly in such sensitive areas as Musrara and Nahlaot in Jerusalem, Kiryat Shmona, the Haifa port area, Dimona and Beit Lidd. Some 131 youth leaders, many of them graduates of the centres, care for 7,000 children of which nearly 1,500 were actually taken from mission organizations.

The beginning of the school term heralds the resumption of the extra-curricular activities of these clubs, the archetype of which is the first "Tikvatenu" club in Musrara. Plumb opposite the border, this club building has its own synagogue and hall and caters to 360 children from the surrounding slums. They spend their afternoons from three to six learning all forms of handworks and being helped with their homework under the guidance of 11 youth leaders.

Summer 'Camp'

During the summer holiday, when the schools were closed, a *kaitana* was conducted. If the children could not go away, they were at least given the opportunity, at a game of make-believe, of visiting such exotic countries as China, Japan and Africa. Whichever country they chose, they would adopt its characteristic dress. In China, they strolled round in coolie hats; ate with chopsticks; in Africa, they painted themselves brown and a good time was had by all. At the end-of-the-vacation term party, the youngsters demonstrated the songs and recitations they had learnt to the accompaniment of their own orchestra of kitchen utensils.

There are still over 1,000 Jewish children in mission institutions, 80 per cent of them owing to financial considerations, and 20 per cent belonging to parents who wish them to have a non-Jewish or non-Hebrew education. This figure was given me by the leading worker of Keren Yaldenu, Mr. Eli Toren, who gained his initial experience with Jewish orphans housed in private Christian homes and institutions after the second world war.

The Van Leer contribution has been the one and only large-scale donation. In this aspect, the financial one, work in Israel differs from the type of work conducted by Mr. Toren in post-war Europe, where money was no object and no sum was too high to save a Jewish war orphan.

The chief attraction of the well-ordered and well-endowed mission institutions are their amenities. A widow with many children living in a hovel in Musrara, perhaps receiving a minute grant from the Ministry of Social Welfare, will find it possible to place all her children from birth onwards in a mission institution, paying about IL35 per month for each child, in contrast to the IL70-80 per month needed for a Jewish institution — if there is a place and if it is willing to accept the child. There are many cases where parents have quarrelled and there is no home, and there are cases where the father finds a well-paid job in the Negev and cannot go unless he can leave the children somewhere. It is the closed, well-managed Christian institution which provides the greatest attraction for all these types of families.

Keren Yaldenu sees the problem as purely a social one. Only one social worker is responsible for the whole of the Jerusalem area and pays house-to-house visits in all cases where children have been entrusted to mission institutions. The first step is to persuade the parent or parents to agree to their removal. To do that, the children must be taken care of elsewhere. However Keren Yaldenu opposes the placing of children in institutions away from home that relieves parents of all responsibility for them. It is better for both parents and children to keep the family — even a bad one — intact. Furthermore, there are neither the funds nor the institutions to take care of the cases. Not more than 190 children have been placed by Keren Yaldenu in Jewish institutions — run by Youth Aliya and the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Alternative Offered

Instead, the parents are offered the alternative of a normal state elementary school for their child, after which he will be taken care of at a "Tikvatenu" club till five in the evening and then go home. This means providing the child with dinner and a light meal. If the child is below school age he is sent to a day nursery. But this is not all. Often Keren Yaldenu has to supplement the social welfare starvation grant to social cases. Then after the parents' consent has been obtained, the child must be taken from the mission, where a large debt has usually accumulated, which must be paid before the pupil is allowed to go.

Mr. Toren avers that it is practically impossible to persuade a Jewish child who has spent two to three years in a Catholic mission school and reached the age of 12 to come away again, if he has lived there as well. The education and way of life is by then too deeply rooted. Most denominations engage in missionary work and altogether it is said that $9m. is spent per year on this activity. But the Catholics are the most successful by reason of their 80 well-ordered and efficient schools.

Summer party at the Tikvatenu Club in Musrara, Jerusalem.

There is No News from Auschwitz

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

BRZEZINKA, Poland. — THE most terrible thing of all, somehow, was that at Brzezinka the sun was bright and warm, the rows of graceful poplars were lovely to look upon and on the grass near the gates children played.

It all seemed frighteningly wrong, as in a nightmare, that at Brzezinka the sun should ever shine or that there should be light and greenness and the sound of young laughter. It would be fitting if at Brzezinka the sun never shone and the grass withered, because this is a place of unutterable terror.

And yet, every day, from all over the world, people come to Brzezinka, quite possibly the most grisly tourist centre on earth. They come for a variety of reasons — to see if it could really have been true, to remind themselves not to forget, to pay homage to the dead by the simple act of looking upon their place of suffering.

Brzezinka is a couple of miles from the better-known southern Polish town of Oswiecim. Oswiecim has about 12,000 inhabitants, is situated about 275 km. from Warsaw and lies in a damp, marshy area at the eastern end of the pass called the Moravian Gate. Brzezinka and Oswiecim together formed part of that minutely organized factory of torture and death that the Nazis called Konzentrationslager Auschwitz.

Auschwitz today.

By now, fourteen years after the last batch of prisoners was herded naked into the gas chambers by dogs and guards, the story of Auschwitz has been told a great many times. Some of the inmates have written of those memories of which sane men cannot conceive. Rudolf Franz Ferdinand Hoss, the superintendent of the camp, before he was executed, wrote his detailed memoirs of mass extermination and the experiments on living bodies. Four million people died here, the Poles say.

And so there is no news to report about Auschwitz. There is merely the compulsion to write something about it, a compulsion that grows out of a restless feeling that to have visited Auschwitz and then turned away without having said or written anything would somehow be a most grievous act of discourtesy to those who died here.

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Brzezinka and Oswiecim are very quiet places now; the screams can no longer be heard. The tourist walks silently, quickly at first to get it all over with and then, as his mind peoples the barracks and the chambers and the dungeons and flogging posts he walks draggingly. The guide does not say much either, because there is nothing much for him to say after he has pointed.

For every visitor, there is one particular bit of horror that he knows he will never forget. For some it is seeing the rebuilt gas chamber at Oswiecim and being told that this is the "small one." For others it is the fact that at Brzezinka, in the ruins of the gas chambers and the crematoria the Germans blew up when they retreated, there are daisies growing.

There are visitors who gaze blankly at the gas chambers and the furnaces because their minds simply cannot encompass them, but stand shivering before the great mounds of human hair behind the plate glass window or the piles of babies' shoes or the brick cells where men sentenced to death by suffocation were walled up.

One visitor opened his mouth in a silent scream simply at the sight of boxes — great stretches of three-tiered wooden boxes in the women's barracks. They were about six feet wide, about three feet high, and into them from five to ten prisoners were shoved for the night. The guide walks quickly through the barracks. Nothing more to see here.

A brick building where sterilization experiments were carried out on women prisoners. The guide tries the door — it's locked. The visitor is grateful that he does not have to go in, and then flushes with shame.

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A long corridor where rows of faces stare from the walls. Thousands of pictures, the photographs of prisoners. They are all dead now, the men and women who stood before the cameras, and they all knew they were to die.

They all stare blank-faced, but one picture in the middle of a row, seizes the eye and wrenches the mind. A girl, 22 years old, pretty, blonde. She is smiling gently, as at a sweet, treasured thought. What was the thought that passed through her young mind and is now her memorial on the wall of the dead at Auschwitz?

Into the suffocation dungeons the visitor is taken for a moment and feels himself strangling. Another visitor goes in, stumbles out and crosses herself. There is no place to pray at Auschwitz.

The visitors look pleadingly at each other and say to the guide, "Enough."

There is nothing new to report about Auschwitz. It was a sunny day and the trees were green and at the gates the children played.

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A Too Peaceful Scene

Peaceful lawns separating Ashkelon's main housing section from the Municipal Centre are a shade too peaceful, writes Philip Gillon below, in a special report on the decline of what was to be one of Israel's model towns.

Ashkelon: Town Passed Over

By PHILIP GILLON

DELILAH, perched seductively on the top of a sand hill overlooking the Ashkelon shore, did not do much business this season. In fact, it was one of her worst. Her proprietor sat behind the counter, his hands on his head, and complained bitterly.

"First of all, we used to get four special buses down here every Saturday morning from Jerusalem. Then they opened up the big pool, and we're lucky if one bus comes down. Delilah's best years were her first two. Since then she has been going from bad to worse."

The Delilah out-door cafe is located in a good spot. The Ashkelon buses bring the swimmers to the doorstep, from where they descend to the shore.

Closed at Night

"Single people don't come to Ashkelon," said the glum cafe-owner. "They have nothing to do. We tried to put some life into things — dancing at night — but I couldn't take in enough to pay the musicians. So now we close up at nightfall."

A few yards away from Delilah is a pleasant-looking restaurant-cafe. The owner is looking for a buyer.

Ashkelon has all the makings of a perfect summer resort, but as the years pass, its clientele pass it up for other places. Its summer climate is more comfortable than that of Herzliya; its sand is far better than the "zif-zif" at Nahariya; the descent to the shore is much easier than that at Natanya.

Standard Excuse

Residents of the Afridar section of Ashkelon have one standard excuse for the ills that have beset the resort. They say that when their energetic, enterprising mayor, Dr. Henry Sonnabend passed away two years ago, something of the life of the town went with him. He served without any remuneration, except for the reward he had in seeing sand dunes transformed into a garden town. The shopping centre that looks out on to a vast expanse of green lawn is one of Israel's most attractive town-planning projects.

Sonnabend is already a legend in the Ashkelon area. But the great tragedy was that no one was prepared to fill his shoes, and the present appointed Mayor, Mr. A. Tager, is the target of strong criticism, much of it unwarranted.

His reply to complaints is that he has no budget for town improvement. Since the Government decided on incorporating the impoverished town of Migdal — which expanded to 20,000 from 2,000 in 10 years — with shining Afridar, all available revenue has gone into building up the former at Afridar's expense. Afridar residents say they are paying higher taxes than ever before and getting less for their money, because they must carry Migdal on their shoulders.

No Industry

The result has been that residents of Afridar have left along with the South African-controlled Afridar Housing Corporation which turned the townlet over to the Government.

Ashkelon has no industry. It had been promised, but Ashdod a few kilometres to the north received preference. Its inhabitants are businessmen, white collar workers, shop-keepers, Jewish Agency agricultural workers in Lachish, and employees of the nearby Yuval Ged factory.

Ashkelon's biggest industry could be tourism and running a summer resort, but as things are now tourists come to the town for a few hours, see the ancient sites, and move on. There is one high grade hotel — the Dagon. When it is filled, there is no other place of a similar standard where visitors can stay.

The lack of money does not wholly explain Ashkelon's run-down condition. To begin with, transportation to the town, particularly from the capital, is indifferent. At the height of the season two buses and two taxis were making the run. Families who rented cottages or rooms there experienced difficulties in transporting their luggage and trunks. Egged took the valises only to Migdal. From there they had to be carted by taxi or put on another bus to the centre of Afridar a few kilometres away. There they had to be transferred to yet another vehicle for the final trip to the vacationers' cottage.

Taxi Monopoly

Yael-Daroma, which has a taxi monopoly, takes the trunks, at a high price, to the centre of Afridar, but refuses to go any further, leaving the vacationers to their own devices.

Buses travel to the beach every half hour, but as often as not they do not run to schedule. Some skip Afridar on the way back, leaving people waiting for as long as 45 minutes in the hot sand at the shore stop trying to quieten their tired and fractious children.

Bus stops provide no shade, no benches. There are no schedules posted.

The information booth inside the picturesque tower at the "merkaz" closed down at the height of the season, on August 1, because there was no money to pay the attendant's salary.

"But the city does have enough money to build the Mayor the biggest house in Afridar," complained one resident.

Jerusalemites who have taken summer cottages in Afridar protest that the mosquitoes coming from the open sewage trench made it impossible for them to sit out on their lawns at night. The Mayor promised that this would be tackled next year; but the same promise has already been heard for a number of years, without relief.

Walking up from the beach there are no stone steps, forcing swimmers to trudge through the burning sand, dragging their children or carrying them on their backs.

The beach itself is neglected. The only facilities available are beach chairs at 250 pruta each. Food remnants are littered about the sand, attracting swarms of gnats and flies.

Electrified Tap

A fresh water tap near the lifeguard stand is a hazard; the bronze tap gives an electric shock to anyone who touches it, and it has to be turned with a stick.

Next door to Afridar lies Barnea. Hopes for what was supposed to have become a dream, cinema town, have not materialized. Macadam roads that were laid are gradually being covered by the shifting sands. On top of a dominating hill is the swank country club, bare and unused. A few ranch houses stand alone and unoccupied. There is talk that the Histadrut has bought part of Barnea to house their retired officials.

Along the beautiful shore road, where luxurious hotels were to have risen, an occasional tourist wanders to see an ancient tomb that has been unearthed. At night, jackals frolic on the road sending their shrill cries up into the still, cool air.

With elections slated next year, Ashkelon residents are searching for another Sonnabend, a man with vision, imagination, and initiative. They are looking for a Mayor who will concern himself with bringing life back into the parched, brown gardens that once used to bloom with exquisite beauty.

The residents have not yet altogether given up hope. Says the Delilah manager, "I'm going to stick on for a while. Something or someone may still turn up."

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Austria and Nazi Victims

Some Compensation for Jews Deprived of Livelihood

By DR. F.L. BRASSLOFF
(Assistant Legal Adviser to the World Jewish Congress)

THE Austrian Parliament recently enacted three laws dealing with compensation for damage suffered as a result of war or Nazi persecution. Under an "Occupation Damages Law" compensation is to be granted for damages resulting from the occupation of Austria by the Allied Powers. Other legal measures provide financial relief for so-called "late returnees." Listed under this heading are persons detained by the Allies and prisoners of war, and victims of Nazi persecution who emigrated, provided they "were arrested and detained later on political or military grounds by a foreign Power," subject to their detention extending beyond April 30, 1949, their return to Austria after detention, and provided they are still Austrian nationals and resident in Austria.

Of relevance to Jewish refugees from Austria is a third set of legislation, the "War and Persecution Damages Law," providing indemnification for the loss of household goods and objects necessary in the pursuit of an occupation or profession. The full text of this law was published in the official Federal Law Gazette for the Austrian Republic of July 4, 1958 (Section 37, No. 127).

Restricted Social Measure

Criticism of provisions of this law has been voiced in many quarters. Those who expected a comprehensive and generous compensation are bound to be disappointed. The "War and Persecution Damages Law" is yet another attempt on the part of the Austrian Government to substitute social measures of a restricted character, capable and badly in need of improvement, for adequate indemnification.

All enquiries should be directed to the Austrian Desk of the United Restitution Office, which will make an official announcement as soon as official application forms are available.

Range of Legislation

The "War and Persecution Damages Law" applies equally to war damage resulting from direct war events, from actions on the part of the Allied Forces or so-called damage through persecution. This legal provision has been made since Austria, on the basis of the State Treaty, is under obligation to grant compensation to persons persecuted because of race, religion or origin for losses suffered as a result of "political measures" during the National Socialist period to the same extent to which she compensates Austrian nationals for war damages suffered by them. Only individuals (and not "legal persons" such as companies established in accordance with commercial law) will be entitled to file claims. Claimants need not hold or have held Austrian nationality in the past; nor do they have to be resident in Austria. An essential condition, however, is that the damage suffered was incurred on Austrian territory.

Income Ceiling

No basis for any claim whatever exists for persons who suffered damage as specified in the law if their income in 1955 was in excess of 72,000 Austrian Schillings (at the present rate of exchange, £1,000 or $3,100). The law provides for an increase of this ceiling of 3,000 Austrian Schillings for each child entitled to the support of the claimant in July 1958. It stipulates, however, that the income of spouses living in joint household with the claimant, or that of "unmarried wives" will be added in assessing the income ceiling. Surviving spouses and children who, until his death, lived in joint household with the person who suffered the damage, or at least up to a separation caused by persecutionary measures, will be entitled to claim in accordance with their inheritance rights.

The law envisages compensation for damages suffered through deprivation, loss or destruction of household effects. Compulsory sale of such effects will be considered a damage if the proceeds of the sale were not put at the free disposal of the person concerned, or if disbursements made were so small as not to constitute an adequate price for the effects acquired. These provisions will apply in the case of many Jewish claimants who were compelled to sell their possessions in order to meet income tax arrears or special levies imposed upon the Jews. Alternatively, many Jewish persecutees were driven to compulsory sales to meet the cost of living after they had lost their usual source of income; others, in order to defray travelling expenses for forced emigration. "Loss" frequently arose because Austrian Jews were forced to leave their belongings behind when going abroad. "Deprivation" of household assets was frequently effected through confiscation or by intervention of illegal Nazi and other elements.

The law stipulates a system of "points" to assess compensation for household goods, with a definite number of points, each valued at Austrian Schillings 1.80. They range from six points for a divan cushion to 250 for a bed-sitting-room suite. The maximum number of allowable points depends on the size of the flat (number of principal and subsidiary rooms) and on the number of occupants at the time of the damage. The maximum number of points for household goods of a flat consisting, let us say, of two main rooms, a spare room, kitchen, bathroom and hall, occupied by two persons, would be 6,850—provided household, table and bed linen as well as the usual small household gear was also lost. The corresponding amount of compensation would equal 10,000 Austrian Schillings. The number of "points" allowed are increased by 10 per cent for every additional occupier of the flat.

Grant of compensation, however, depends on a minimum number of "points" being reached. The minimum varies according to the income in 1955 of the person who suffered the damage or his wife. An income at the time of 48,000 Austrian Schillings ($1,845) will make it necessary to reach at least one quarter of the maximum number of points applicable in the respective case; a third of this maximum would have to be reached if the income in 1955 was as high as 72,000 Austrian Schillings ($2,100.)

The law disregards the condition of a "points minimum" in the case of persons who reached the age of 70 on July 4, 1958, or whose income in 1955 did not exceed 9,000 Austrian Schillings. It must, however, be noted that no compensation whatever will be paid for what the law terms luxury goods or art objects. Wireless sets are listed under this heading.

Tools of Livelihood

Compensation will be paid to members of the free professions, trades and farmers for deprivation, loss or destruction of furnishings and other tools, machinery or equipment required for the exercise of their profession or trade. Compensation will be to the extent of two-thirds of the value of these objects at the time of assessment of the compensation, but again depends on the income level in 1955 and on the extent of the damage suffered, except for persons of at least 70 years of age with a yearly income not exceeding 9,000 Austrian Schillings. Maximum of this compensation is fixed at 25,000 Austrian Schillings ($961).

A "hardship equalization payment" is provided where compensation for loss, deprivation or destruction of instruments and tools as well as stores required for the pursuit of a profession or trade is inadequate to mitigate hardship. The law provides a maximum ceiling of 50,000 Austrian Schillings for payments under this heading.

Discriminating Limitations

Of special importance to persecutees who emigrated from Austria is a provision which takes into account one-time grants or payments which have been or are being received by the applicant from the Federal Austrian State or other sources "because of measures of political persecution by which he was affected." This limitation applies to compensation under the "War and Persecution Damages Law" as specified earlier, with the probable exclusion of provisions for "hardship equalization." The limitation does not apply to compensation accorded for deprivation of liberty, to public servants' compensation, and to grants and payments accorded "exclusively for damage to health as a result of political persecution."

Grants from the Assistance Fund will therefore be taken into account — with the obvious exception of payments to persecutees who suffered permanent damage to health owing to imprisonment or maltreatment and whose earning capacity has consequently been reduced. Grants to widows of persecutees who died in imprisonment or through maltreatment will also be exempt, as will be the additional grant from the Assistance Fund of 10,000 Austrian Schillings accorded to persecutees permanently incapable of earning a living.

By these limitations the prospects of many who suffered damage of obtaining satisfaction for loss of household goods and objects required for the exercise of their profession or trade will be nullified. This constitutes a very serious discrimination whose removal by adequate legislation in the near future is an urgent need. On the other hand, the new "War and Persecution Damages Law" opens up a new chance of compensation for persecutees from Austria whose applications for grants will not be considered by the Assistance Fund at all, or will not be admitted in full, as well as for those who failed to apply to the Assistance Fund in time.

Federal Commission

Applications for compensation under the "War and Persecution Damages Law" and for applications under the heading of hardship equalization should be filed by June 30, 1959, on official application forms which, it is understood, will be available sometimes this month. Applications, supported by evidence, have to be filed with the *Finanz-Landesdirektion* of the district in which the goods for which compensation is sought were situated, i.e. as a rule the place of residence of the person who suffered the damage at the time it was suffered. The *Finanz-Landesdirektion* will offer the applicant compensation if and in as far as it considers the claim justified.

Where no agreement is reached or no offer of compensation made, the claimant will be entitled to submit his claim to a Federal Compensation Commission to be set up at the Austrian Ministry of Finance. In hardship cases, the Commission will make its selection among applicants "in accordance with the funds earmarked for that purpose in the budget."

M.E. Assassination Costs Plenty

By BERNARD KAPLAN

PARIS (N.A.N.A.). — It costs $7,000 to get a top-level political assassination carried out right now in the Middle East, say Western intelligence sources whose job is to keep track of such matters.

They report that the price of political killings in the region has risen markedly since the Anglo-American military intervention in the Lebanon and Jordan. In June the "going" price for a "big time" assassination was only about $5,000, the cheapest it had been in some years. The price goes up when the risk involved grows greater for any reason.

Mob violence, which may or may not spur its instigators money, has supplemented individual killings as a means of waging politics in the Middle East, but it has not replaced them. Actual acts of assassination, though planned by political enemies of the intended victim, continue to be entrusted to professional gunmen, who kill for a living and have no personal political bias.

The price charged varies drastically depending on the importance of the victim. The successful dispatch of King Hussein would undoubtedly pay considerably more than $7,000, and the murder of a middle-ranking politician costs only about $2,000. Smaller fry can be gotten rid of for as little as $250.

Payment for political homicides in the Middle East is expected in dollars or by means of a draft on a Swiss bank. The killers find gold too bulky.

SOVIETS REBUILD EGYPTIAN NAVY

Submarines Serve Russian Strategy

By LEO HEIMAN

NASSER's quarrel with Britain resulted in the hasty departure of all British officers serving with the Egyptian Navy, which the Russians, it is now reported are intending to expand three-fold. Their places were at first taken by German officers, as well as by Italian Fascists who had served, during the Second World War, in Count Borghese's famed *"Decima Flotiglia MAS"* (Tenth Assault Squadron) which incorporated all naval commando and underwater sabotage units.

Swimming Training

Admiral von Heye returned to Germany to run in the Bundestag elections, but his wartime deputy Commander Freiherr von Bechtolscheim remained in Egypt to head the combined German-Italian Fascist naval mission. Also in Alexandria at that time was Admiral von Heye's son, who served as a junior lieutenant in the German *"Kleinstrest-Verbande"* during the World War, and who was in charge of diving and underwater swimming training in Egypt.

Hundreds of excellent swimmers were drafted for Bechtolscheim's organization. Egypt was always famed for its long-distance swimmers who frequently broke Channel and Nile records. A special order signed by Nasser in 1954 stated that all Egyptian swimmers must belong to active or reserve Special Underwater Operations units of the Egyptian Navy. Swimming clubs were encouraged and subsidized by Naval Headquarters and by the Ministry of War and Marine, and swimmers who broke international records or otherwise distinguished themselves through endurance and performance were given immediate commissions in the navy without having to graduate from any officers' school.

Marines Failed

The annual Nile swimming competition was run by the Egyptian Navy behind a sports club front, and the winners were given bonuses and expensive gifts.

On the other hand, the Egyptians failed in their attempts to create a Marine Landing Force. They were unable to find personnel with enough technical and operational skill to perform such intricate, split-second combined operations. To this day the Egyptian Marine Commandos remain a ceremonial force, providing guards of honour at parades and funerals.

The arrival of large-scale Soviet naval aid, followed by numerous Russian naval experts, advisers and technicians, changed the entire picture. The Egyptian Naval Staff has been boosted to the status of Combined Naval General Staff. The Chief of Staff is also Azzat's deputy, and the Staff offices and installations are located at the Ras-el-Tin Palace, while Azzat himself maintains a whole floor of offices at the Ministry of War and Marine compound in Cairo.

Under Azzat and his Chief of Staff are five senior naval commanders (Rear-Admirals or Naval Captains). Three of them are fleet commanders, one commands the shore establishment and one the coastal defence and coast-guard forces, including fisheries control and ports-and-lighthouses administration. On a lower level but directly responsible to the Chief of Naval General Staff are the Directors of Naval Intelligence, Naval Personnel, Naval Engineering and Ordnance, Naval Communications and Signals, and Naval Supply Service. This division of duties and lay-out of headquarters structure parallels that of the Soviet Navy in which the Deputy Minister of Defence for Naval Affairs is also the Supreme Commander of the Soviet Naval Forces, etc.

Three Fleets

All Egyptian-Syrian naval forces have been divided into three operational fleets and several special squadrons and flotillas:

- **First Fleet,** based at Alexandria (Eastern Harbour and the new naval base in Aboukir Bay) and Port-Said. Responsible for Egypt's Mediterranean coast, it consists of four big destroyers, eight minesweepers and minelayers, 12 torpedo boats and five patrol launches. Significantly, it is now deploying westwards, away from Israel and towards Libya, as evidenced by increased Egyptian naval activity off Mersah-Matruh and Sollum, which are now being developed into subsidiary naval bases by Soviet engineers and technicians. Several small British supply ships which wandered into this forbidden area were detained by Egyptian naval patrols. It is believed that the Russians are vitally interested in naval expansion towards French North Africa and that they are using the Egyptian First Fleet as a Trojan Horse to get there.
- **Second Fleet,** based at Lattakia, with small auxiliary bases at Banias and Tartus. This fleet is responsible for operations off and along the Levant Coast. Although it incorporates the entire former Syrian Navy, it is commanded by an Egyptian, which is said to cause a great deal of resentment among Syrian naval officers. Second Fleet units include one light destroyer, three light corvettes, four minesweepers, eight torpedo boats, 11 patrol launches and an unspecified number of landing craft.
- **Third Fleet,** is based at Suez. Maintaining two small subsidiary bases along Egypt's African Red Sea coast and one auxiliary base in the Yemen, it controls the Red Sea. A big naval base is now being constructed by Soviet engineers alongside Yemen's new modern commercial harbour. With war against Israel and any Eilat blockade shelved for the time being, the Third Fleet's task is now mainly political, to intimidate Sudan and Saudi Arabia, to control the Yemen coast, to land arms and reinforcements for Aden Protectorate rebels and to be ready to seal off the Red Sea by planting mines across the Bab-el-Mandab Straits in the event of war. As far as its strategic importance is concerned, the Egyptian Third Fleet's position is paramount in Soviet global war planning. This role is out of all proportion to its actual combat size — two frigates, three corvettes, seven minesweepers and minelayers, ten torpedo boats, three control launches and an unspecified number of landing vessels.

Nine Subs

Bolstering the surface naval forces of the Egyptian-Syrian fleets is a flotilla, of eight or nine submarines (half of them long-range and half medium-range coastal subs), which is based at the new submarine depot built by the Russians in Aboukir Bay, scene of Nelson's great victory some 160 years ago. Its commander, said to be a Russian Moslem, is responsible directly to the Chief of the Egyptian Naval General Staff, but operational control of the under-water craft is exercised by the fleet commanders in whose areas they operate.

HANNA HOLZMANN: JERUSALEM FIGURES. From the artist's exhibition of figurines made from sticks and twigs opening this Friday at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem.

China Jewry Reported Dwindling Rapidly

By a Special Correspondent

WITHIN one year the Jewish community in Communist China has decreased by about 25 per cent, according to information received by the World Jewish Congress in New York. One community organization, in Tientsin, has ceased to function, although a small number of Jews still remain in that city.

A report from the Council of the Jewish Community in Shanghai puts the total number of Jews in China registered with the Council at 294 as of June 30, 1958. Exactly one year ago the total was 397. The new report states that there are 84 Jews in Shanghai, 32 in Tientsin and 178 in Harbin. Comparative 1957 figures for these three centres were: 109, 55 and 229. Last year four Jews were listed as living in Dalny and Mukden. There is no reference to these towns in the 1958 survey.

In Tientsin, which once had a Jewish population of 2,000, the local Hebrew Association has ceased to function after more than 50 years of activity. The gradual diminution of the community made the liquidation of the Association necessary and steps in this direction were initiated late in 1957.

Public Auction

The furniture, fixtures and other items belonging to the Association were sold by public auction, and the civil authorities were notified of the Association's intention to close. The one remaining Sefer Torah was transferred to Israel, the archives placed in the offices of the Shanghai Council for safe keeping, and in January of this year, the Tientsin community's central body was totally liquidated.

The welfare of those Jews remaining in Tientsin is now the responsibility of the Shanghai Jewish Council.

This body finds itself increasingly concerned with the plight of its own dwindling community, almost a quarter of which has to be supplied with free meals. A shelter house and a camp provide accommodation for about 20 needy members of the community. More than half of the Jews of Shanghai receive medical care at the expense of the Council. In addition, the Council ensures Hebrew education for the eight or nine children of school age.

Despite its depleted numbers, the Shanghai Community notes "encouraging" attendances at its Sabbath and holiday services. As in preceding years, the report received by the W.J.C. notes, *matzot* were baked locally and distributed free of charge to all needy Jews in the city.

Flour for Matzot

"The highest grade of wheat flour was kindly allotted by the Food Administration Bureau," the report states, adding that "sympathetic cooperation was rendered by the bakery. The *matzot* were prepared in accordance with our religious requirements and under the supervision of the Council." Tientsin Jews received a supply of the *matzot* made in Shanghai.

The Harbin Jewish Community, which conducts its charitable activities and maintains its institutions independently, was able to hold daily synagogue services, the report states.

Very recently, the Chinese authorities informed the Jewish Council in Shanghai that no further burials should be made in any of the existing four Jewish cemeteries. This was followed by allocation to the Council of a separate plot in the public cemetery and by a request that the Wei Ming Lu Cemetery, established in 1917, and the Hwang Pe Lu Cemetery, established in 1862, be removed to new sites outside the city. Between them the two cemeteries house 2,000 graves.

A similar request was made of the Tientsin community in 1956 and, by November 1957, 550 graves had been removed to a new site. In Harbin, the local authorities have decreed that all cemeteries be removed beyond the city limits. This affects the Jewish community, whose cemetery will have to be transferred.

Jerusalemite Was Jeweller To Arab Princes

By ANTHONY GOODMAN

IN a drawer in a small jewellers' workshop in the heart of Jerusalem lie a set of medals and decorations which once adorned the uniform of Nuri Said. In another corner of the workshop is an old rusted dagger which, unlike the medals, may one day perhaps be restored to its original owner, a member of the Jordan royal family.

There are just some of the mementoes of the days when the firm of M.A. Sokolka and Sons were virtually court jewellers to many of the Emirs and potentates of the Middle East. And in the relics, souvenirs and faded photographs — each with its own story — which clutter up the workshop on Rehov Harav Kook, one can read a history in miniatures of the past half-century.

The founder of the firm, Moshe Avraham Sokolka, came to this country from Russia in 1907. During the First World War, as an enemy alien, he was forced by the Turks to leave Palestine and to live in Egypt. Later, he returned and set up his business again in Jaffa, afterwards moving to Jerusalem where he had a shop first on Princess Mary Avenue and later on Rehov Harav Kook.

When Moshe Sokolka died six years ago, his two sons, David and Mattityahu, continued the family business. To this day, many of the costly and beautiful objects which this family of craftsmen fashioned are to be found in the palaces and wealthy homes of Cairo, Amman, Riadh and Baghdad, as well as in Buckingham Palace and among the collections of the Rothschild family.

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ONE of the earliest commissions executed by Moshe Sokolka was the ceremonial key for the opening in 1919 of the Mount Scopus Augusta Victoria Hospital, named after the wife of the German Kaiser. A few weeks later as a mark of appreciation for the perfection of his work, Sokolka received a letter from the Kaiser, accompanied by a gold pin surmounted by the Prussian Imperial eagle. The pin is still kept in the original presentation box in which it was received. While the house of Hohenzollern survived, it entitled the firm to engrave on its letterheads: "By appointment to Kaiser Wilhelm Second."

The conquest of Palestine by the allied army in 1917 was as much a personal liberation for Sokolka, exiled in Egypt, as it was for the country itself. To commemorate General Allenby's entry into Jerusalem in December of that year, he fashioned a jewelled medallion in the shape of a Star of David, inscribed it in Hebrew and in English: "In memory of the deliverance of 11 December 1917," and presented it as a gift to the British army commander.

The letter of thanks which Sokolka received from General Allenby has been preserved. Dated February 23, 1918, it reads: "I have the honour to thank you for the beautiful jewel which I received from you today. I shall value it highly and, with grateful feelings towards you who presented it to me, shall ever treasure it as a reminder of the day when I entered Jerusalem."

During the years between the World Wars, Sokolka's business flourished, and on each occasion that a local Prince or Pasha wished to make a lavish gift to a friend or political ally of the moment, it was as often as not Sokolka who carried out the commission. From 1934 to 1948 he made the insignia for the order of Nahdeh, the highest Jordan "order of chivalry" instituted by Hussein, father of the late King Abdullah. Sokolka also made decorations for the Arab Legion; the brothers recall that Abdullah apparently had no qualms about such medals being made by a Jewish firm, although they learned afterwards that Glubb Pasha, then commander of the Legion, was opposed to it and tried hard to persuade his royal master to have the work done elsewhere.

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IN view of this opposition, it is somewhat ironic that, when Abdullah wished to honour Glubb for his part in the brief military campaigns in Iraq and Syria in the early days of World War Two, his thanks took the form of a beautifully ornate ceremonial sword — fashioned by the firm of Sokolka.

Abdullah was a good client, and lavish with his gifts. When General Wavell (later Field Marshal Earl Wavell) won his victory in the North African desert over the German army in 1940, the Emir of Transjordan presented him with an ornamented officer's stick with a small watch inset into it — again made by Sokolka. Among other presents which the Hashemite ruler ordered from him were a sword which was presented to King Saud when he was Crown Prince and a jewelled dagger for Saud's brother Faisal, now the *eminence grise* of Saudi Arabia, when the latter visited Amman in 1946.

One of Abdullah's most spectacular gifts, in 1942, was a huge solid silver tray

measuring one metre in diameter which was presented to the late King Ibn Saud. Weighing some 20 kilos and taking four months to complete, the salver was intended as a platter for the slaughtered sheep which is served at ceremonial banquets.

An unusual and somewhat inappropriate gift, considering the age of the recipient, was that which Abdullah gave Prince (later King) Faisal of Iraq a few weeks after he was born in 1935. It was a Belgian F.N. revolver which Abdullah himself had been given by his own grandfather, the Emir Faisal. Mr. Sokolka was ordered to inlay it with gold and set the initials of the new-born Prince in diamonds.

For the Coronation of King George VI Abdullah ordered a jewelled dagger made of gold and platinum and studded with diamonds. The inscription read: "From His Royal Highness the Emir Abdullah, the Hashemite son of Hussein, to His Majesty King George VI."

Usually little publicity was given to the firm responsible for producing these costly presents, since it would unseemly in Arab eyes for it to be known that they were the work of a Jewish family. But this did not deter many members of the Iraqi and Jordan royal families from ordering for their own private use fabulous items of jewellery and costly plate for their households. So frequent a customer was Abdullah that among the firm's file of old designs for various items of jewellery are several examples of his autograph, for use as a model when engraving his name on gifts and presents.

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IN 1947, Nuri Said, another of Sokolka's customers, sent him two medals — one Chinese and the other Persian — with the request to make miniatures of them to be worn with evening dress. Nuri also sent a set of four other medals — one from Afghanistan, two from Saudi Arabia and one from Jordan — so that he could have a new set made. The order was carried out, but the War of Liberation broke out a short time later and Nuri was never able to retrieve either the newly-made decorations or the ones he had sent Sokolka as models. The war also prevented the completion of a number of commissions for the Jordan royal family, including the refurbishing of an old dagger belonging to Prince Naif, uncle of King Hussein, which still lies in the Sokolka workshop. The War also meant that the firm lost many thousands of pounds which wealthy Arabs owed it for work completed but never paid for.

It is, perhaps, remarkable that the luxury-loving King Farouk was not a direct customer of the Sokolkas, although many Egyptian Pashas were among their clients. But, according to the brothers, this did not prevent many of the firm's valuable trinkets from finding their way to the royal palace in Cairo through the intermediary of Egyptian business agents.

Another old client of the firm was the Baroness de Rothschild, for whom Sokolka made a number of beautifully wrought *mezuzas* cases and jewellery items. The firm also had the distinction of making and engraving the binding, done in precious metals, for one of the very first Hebrew books ever printed. The volume, an Orach Hayim printed in 1477, belonged to the collection of incunabula owned by the famous Hebrew author and bibliophile Ephraim Deinard, and was acquired by the U.S. Library of Congress in 1914.

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MANY are the stories which the Sokolkas can tell about some of the more famous — and infamous — of their clients. "Nuri Said," they recall, "he was a real sly one. Not that he haggled over prices or anything like that, but he had a good eye for a business deal." Then there is the story of an Iraqi Prince who ran short of ready cash and asked the Sokolkas to break up some items of jewellery and sell the precious stones. Persuaded that it would be a pity to destroy such a work of craftsmanship, he decided that it would, perhaps, be better after all to hand it over to a bank as a pledge against a loan. "But it mustn't be a Jewish bank," he insisted. So the jewellery was duly deposited with a Palestine Arab bank, but the War of Liberation broke out soon afterwards and the pledge was never redeemed.

One day, perhaps, the full story of the firm of Sokolka will be told. Both the father and the sons thought about compiling a volume of memoirs, but so far nothing has come of it. Should it ever materialize, it will certainly provide an intimate, first-hand picture of the many colourful figures — with their friendships and intrigues — who belong to a chapter of Middle East history that has now all but drawn to a close.

It's the name that counts...

under this slogan we start our large

PRIZE COMPETITION

for all those who love real chicken soup. It's the name that is important — for it is not enough to have a yellow and red label, nor is it enough to have chickens printed on it. It is only when the bag or jar bear the name VITA clearly printed that you can be sure of

GENUINE VITA CHICKEN SOUP made of choicest fresh chickens.

EVERY PARTICIPANT WINS

102 VALUABLE PRIZES!

FIRST PRIZE
AMCOR-OPHIR Refrigerator, Value IL 798

SECOND PRIZE
3-flame Super Gas Cooker Value IL 262

From the 3rd to the 102nd Prizes
A Vita Gift Package, Value IL5 to each one

Rules: Cut the name Vita from 10 bags or the label of 1 jar Vita Chicken Soup, fill in the Coupon and send all together to P.O.B. 1639, Tel Aviv, for "VITA COMPETITION," not later than Oct. 15, 1958. Every participant gets a present and has also the chance to win one of the 102 valuable prizes.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

1. Underline the Vita Soups you know and frame your favourite soup: CHICKEN • CHICKEN NOODLE • BEEF • BEEF NOODLE • VEGETABLE • GREEN PEAS • ASPARAGUS • MUSHROOM • FRUIT
2. Which other soups should Vita produce?
3. Add the missing 4 letters: IT'S THE NAME • • • • THAT COUNTS!

Fill in Coupon and cut out this advertisement

O.K. ADVERTISING

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To All Our Customers and Friends
A Hearty שנה טובה

Youth Villages Are Successful Experiment Unique to Israel

By a Special Correspondent

LIKE so many Israel institutions, the youth village is something specifically Israeli, resembling neither the English boarding school nor the closed institution for the maladjusted child, neither the American Boys' Town nor even the idealistic Pestalozzi village of Switzerland. As such, it plays a vital part in moulding the character of thousands of Israelis, constituting one of the foremost means of turning young newcomers into people who live and feel like Israelis and are rooted in the land. In describing the methods and problems of our various youth villages one may run the risk of generalizing and oversimplifying some points, but one may throw some light on the way thousands of our children and future citizens are being brought up.

The pupils of most youth villages come from three sources: Youth Aliya, which sends there the children of newcomers who cannot give them a proper home, and young immigrants whose parents are abroad or no longer alive; the social welfare authorities, which send the children of homes affected by economic hardships and other difficulties, who have sometimes gone through the juvenile court and the probation officer; and private homes. Here there are generally two categories — children of elementary school age generally come from broken homes or parents who, for a variety of reasons, cannot provide the proper family atmosphere, while for the older age group it is mainly a question of learning a job, especially agriculture.

Variety of Pupils

Before the War of Independence, many town families sent their sons and daughters to youth villages to learn farming, but with the decline in pioneering spirit, city secondary schools have become more fashionable and very few parents now send their children to youth villages for ideological reasons. This still leaves our typical youth village, however, with a large variety of pupils from every imaginable educational background, approach to religion and home level of cultural development. This integration problem is complicated by the fact that newcomers arrive throughout the school year, which calls for special Hebrew classes and much extra work.

However, on the whole the children quickly get used to one another and within two years of their arrival at the village its customs and manners have become their natural way of life. Problem children are expected, and each village has its consultant psychologist, who works in close cooperation with the teachers. Such children fall into three groups—those who have some difficulties but require no treatment other than an individual approach on the part of the staff; those who have to be treated by the psychologist but are perfectly fit to live in a normal society of youngsters; and those whose difficulties are more complex and who have to be transferred to special institutions.

Work in a youth village or other institution where the educational staff lives on the premises is very different from work in a non-residential school, and harder. To anyone who takes his work seriously it means giving up much of his private life. To be capable of that one needs to believe in an idea. It is no wonder that in the past ten years the composition of youth village staffs has undergone change.

Before 1948 the villages provided able young people who were inclined neither to join kibbutzim nor to stay in town with an ideal centre of activity where they could live in a village atmosphere, realise their ideals and develop their educational knowledge and experience, and it was not surprising to find many talented and highly educated people — writers, poets and musicians — working there as teachers, youth leaders and instructors. After the inception of the state, careers in the government, the army and at the head of educational institutions have claimed nearly all these outstanding people.

Changing Teachers

The villages have had to build up their cadres anew. There are still a few who remain at their post and uphold the village's aims and traditions, along with a certain number of younger people to whom the work still represents an ideal; educators who are qualified for the post come only for a few years until they can get a better job and a flat in town; and people who are still looking for their choice of a profession and sometimes simply for a way of earning a living. This latter category represents an unstable element and not the most valuable one, but since the villages are finding it difficult to recruit staff they have to be accepted, and in time some individuals in this category do, as a matter of fact, become good and devoted teachers.

The educational principle to which the youth villages adhere is based on a balance between study, community life and practical work. There used to be times when more stress was placed on the last two, but today, with new winds blowing, in some villages studies have widely outstripped them in importance, and those villages that are still struggling for a balance encounter opposition from the pupils and especially their parents. From the point of view of study standards, the efforts of the villages to match what a good school in town can offer have been generally successful. The schools are under appropriate ministry supervision, follow the standard curriculum and issue primary, secondary and secondary agricultural diplomas to their graduates.

"Community life" is education for citizenship and a contribution to society. Children of six to ten live within a framework which can be termed a children's home, for that age is too early for community education and the child needs a home atmosphere, but those of 10 to 14 form a children's community and those of 14 to 17 an adolescents' community where these qualities are developed.

Each community is divided into houses or groups of 30 to 50 pupils, mostly according to age, although sometimes heterogeneous age groups are preferred, especially to integrate newcomers, when a nucleus of older, "old-timer" pupils can perform no less a constructive part than the educators themselves.

Each group is supervised by a youth leader and a housemother. Self-government is encouraged actively and children are encouraged to take an active part in the organization of their affairs. Since children grow enthusiastic quickly about such things as self-government but cool off just as fast, the teachers' task is not only to guide that self-government into the right channel but also to keep it in its interest alive.

As in kibbutzim, work is a natural part of the daily life of youth villages. The younger children work for two or two and a half hours daily on their own farm, doing the easier jobs, and the older boys and girls, for whom this is generally a practical preparation for a profession, spend four hours daily on the training farm of the village, in the various workshops and other places.

Work is a most important factor in the character building of the pupils, even if later they take up another profession. Putting it on the same basis as the other principles of the village induces a proper respect for physical labour and attachment to the land, develops self-discipline and a healthy self-esteem, derived from the pupil's feeling that he is not only receiving care but also contributing something to the school. Not being allowed to work becomes a form of punishment and disgrace that every normal pupil tries to avoid.

Much work is put into developing the child's ability of self-expression and creating a background of aesthetic values. Music, arts, dramatics, folk dancing and handicrafts form the major part of the extra-curricular activities and other hobbies too are encouraged to awaken in every child some interest in addition to work and studies. Nearly every youth village has its own orchestra, choir, dramatic and folk dance groups, and considerable efforts are made to attract first-class instructors in order to achieve a high standard.

In the rhythm of life of a youth village these activities are not abstract studies of some branch of art but become part of the Israel village culture concept that was originated and developed by the late Dr. Lehmann with the aims of bringing up a man who lives a harmonious and full life and plays an active part in creating and living his own culture, unlike the town dweller and his passive acceptance of commercial entertainment.

One of the most difficult educational problems the youth villages must feel is their attitude and approach to religion and Jewish tradition. Unlike the city school teacher who can confine himself to finding a way of expressing Jewish consciousness in the study programme, the teacher in the youth village, which is first and foremost a home for its wards, has to shoulder the full responsibility of facing the problem in everyday life and creating the mental and spiritual background which the pupil will live all his life.

Orthodox Villages

Here the orthodox youth villages are in a much easier position, both because their pupil's background is more homogenous and because they have a clear line laid down for them and a fixed framework for their activities. The others who must devise their own answers to this problem are in a more difficult position. With the help of Youth Aliya, which has also come to grips with the problem, each has, with more or less success, introduced some formula for preserving and handing on traditional concepts of Judaism.

The great difficulty lies not in finding the right forms for celebrating festivals or other occasions but rather in the content, as children will not accept anything unless it is done with full sincerity and unless they realize that the teachers themselves take it seriously. Therefore the solution depends largely on the teacher's own attitude. This changed greatly in the past few years, since the days when religion was regarded as "the opium of the masses," and the need for a bridge from our past to the present and future. Every un-orthodox youth village bases its celebrations of the Sabbath and the festivals on a humanistic Jewish spirit, aesthetic values and the present realities of our national life, and on the whole, wherever these values are approached carefully and with sincerity, the boys and girls who have spent some years in the youth village leave it with a positive attitude to this approach.

Vocational Guidance

An acute and still unsolved problem in the 14-17 age group is vocational guidance. Youth villages aim at bringing up their pupils for life and work on the land but many of the children do not want to be farmers but come simply because they have no other home. Often they show neither inclination nor the right temperament for the land, and in addition most are attracted by the city and its ways. The girls especially come under the spell of city glamour, and the best schools teachers and youth movements must fight a losing battle against it. The days when every young newcomer and every Israel-born youngster in the youth village were automatically expected to become settlers are gone. Thus although the teachers hope that the atmosphere of the village will encourage the pupils to take up farming, even if they do not their years at school have by no means been lost. Experience shows that the youth village often provides a better background for such professions as nursing or teaching than does a town study programme; boys too can become good carpenters, locksmiths or electricians by supplementing their village workshop experience with more advanced courses; and those pupils who show ability and inclination for academic training have every chance of continuing their studies, finding that their youth village experience has helped them a good deal in ordering their lives on a solid basis.

Many other general problems face the villages and influence their work. The financial question is the most acute. Costs are higher, neither parents nor Youth Aliya nor the social welfare agencies cover upkeep entirely, and most youth villages depend on the support of Hadassah, Wizo, the Histadrut or political parties, which of course gives some places a specific look although on the whole it affects educational methods and problems surprisingly little.

On the educational side, the problem of preserving the pupils' ties with their home is being more and more seriously regarded and approached. Parents' councils are formed, where possible educators keep close contact with their pupils' homes and efforts are made not to uproot the child from the home and family it came from and will return to.

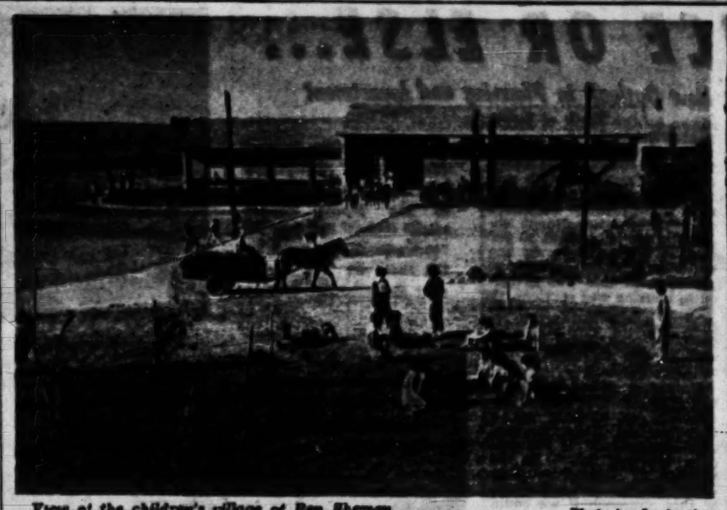
Rural Centres

For the country, our youth villages are of great importance not only as growing grounds for future citizens but as cultural and rural centres for the immigrant villages in their districts.

Having established traditions, cultural activities and the facilities and people for organizing them, they can give the young villages in their neighbourhood cultural guidance and introduce them to the atmosphere of Israel village life. They also can help them with professional guidance and training.

For a number of years, the authorities have been making great efforts to establish rural centres for immigrant villages, and youth villages like Ben Shemen have proved ideal locations for such projects.

For young teachers, work in a youth village is an ideal opportunity for learning what real education is, and at a time when teaching and educating seem to have acquired two different meanings, it is good that such places continue to exist.



View of the children's village of Ben Shemen. Photo by Levinsohn

PERSONALITY PORTRAIT

BEHOR SHITRIT

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

IF life had been normal at the turn of the century in the old city of Tiberias, Behor Shalom Shitrit, who today occupies the post of Israel's Minister of Police in the Cabinet, would have grown up to be a Sephardi "Hakham" (rabbi), or at most, a teacher in an elementary school. It is true that he did some trading too when he was young, and accompanied his father, a wholesale wheat merchant, to Irbid in Transjordan. But commerce appealed to him less than anything else. So when he came of age and obtained his *smikhut*, or his right to act as a rabbi, he told his father: "I have followed your wish until now. I am a grown up person now, and please do not be angry with me, but my interests lie elsewhere."

Behor Shalom was in his early teens when something great and new began to emerge on the shores of the Kinneret. New men were coming, bringing new ideas with them. Yosef Bussel and his group were working at the Kinneret Farm which the Zionist Organization sponsored in 1908. When they came to Tiberias, the boys of Shitrit's Hathiya group met them with reverence. Meantime young Behor Shalom studied French in an Alliance Israelite Universelle school and was chosen to proceed to the Alliance teachers' college in Paris. But he refused and went to study Rabbinical law with a blind teacher whom he revered.

Mukhtar of Kinneret

In 1917 Tiberias was filled with refugees whom Jemal Pasha had ordered expelled from the South. Young Shitrit was on the committee which cared for them. He was also the recognized mukhtar of Kinneret village — the youngest mukhtar ever, and the only one who was not an Ottoman subject, for the Shitrits had retained their Spanish passports.

Thus the associations were

formed which determined Behor Shitrit's future. After the conquest of Palestine by the British, Zionist Committee delegates visited Tiberias looking for candidates for the Jewish battalions in the British army and for the police. Shitrit was picked for the police.

The British soon issued orders forbidding political activity by police personnel. Shitrit, however, maintained close personal relations with the men of the Hashomer group and later with Hagana leaders. He served in Tiberias, Haifa and Tel Aviv and for some time was instructor at the Police Training Depot in Jerusalem. His most hectic days were probably when he was given by his police superiors the task of investigating the Arlosoroff murder and pursuing the preliminary enquiry.

After 1933, he recalls, police work lost all interest, for the British deprived "Palestinians" of all executive functions. "I have been telling the British all the time how wrong they were." An appointment to the bench in 1935 was a relief. In 1937 he was transferred to Tel Aviv magistrate's court.

Lectured to Hagana

A magistrate could permit himself little political activity. But personal contacts were never closer or better with the Hapoel Hatzair group which had become part of Mapai. The only extra-judicial activity which the authorities permitted him was participation in community affairs, and he was elected chairman of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Sephardi committee. What the British did not know was that magistrate Shitrit lectured quite often to Hagana commanders, especially on matters of law and Arab customs.

Police is as much a hobby as a job for Mr. Shitrit today. Although only the Inspector-General is in frequent, sometimes daily, contact with the Minister, it is clear to every officer in the force that the Minister knows perfectly well what is going on in the organization. On two or three occasions during his term of office, Mr. Shitrit refused to approve promotions recommended by the Inspector-General.

The idea which Mr. Shitrit has of the police is simple and clear: it is the force which the State has entrusted with seeing to it that the laws are obeyed. The methods must vary according to circumstances. It does no good to be stern where two women shout over spilt milk; quiet down tempers first, and most of the difficulties will resolve themselves. People think too much of appearances, Mr. Shitrit believes, and attach too much importance to trivialities. The main thing in life is to understand what is going on. The moment he learned of the Shatta break, he suggested an enquiry commission and appointed two police officers to serve on it. It did not occur to him that police officers — who, after all, are the best authority on criminals — would be disqualified by legalistic minds.

Ministerial Queries

Anyone can approach the Minister of Police and request an investigation into a case in which police personnel are charged with not doing their job. In his quiet, neat office far away from the bustle of the centre of the Kirya, if the Minister is not reading a report or a letter — and making notes — he is sure to be engaged in conversation with someone who considers himself wronged. There follows an investigation which the men of the force do not relish. One must always be ready to explain one's action or inaction to the Minister.

Mr. Shitrit agrees that the Police has not kept the country entirely safe from transgressors. This is chiefly because the force is unusually small. With the personnel at its disposal, the Police has done wonders. "Believe me, we are acrobats to be able to cope with so many jobs. But we do not complain. We do our best."

Mr. Shitrit likes to think of the police as a body of able men who rise above political strife to serve the State and its citizens. "But everybody sees a policeman in the street, and whoever wants to sling mud at the Government has the police in mind in the first place. It is a pity, but if it cannot be helped we shall do our duty as best we can."

There is one branch of politics in which Mr. Shitrit does indulge, although, happily, it has never taken much of his time. He defeated Eliahu Eliashar to head the united Sephardi community, whose titular leader he still is. "Would there come a day when differences between the communities disappear?" — "Just give us time. My children have already married Ashkenazim."

New 'Guide' at Israel Pavilion

By HENRIETTE BOAS

BRUSSELS.

A NEW type of "hostess" has made its appearance at the Israel 'Expo' Pavilion in Brussels, a guide so superb that more of this type should be engaged — if they let themselves be engaged at all. On the grass lawn in front of the pavilion where some large ancient jars are exhibited, I overheard a French-speaking Roman Catholic priest explaining something about the jars to a dozen visitors. His remarks were so well-informed and fascinating and animated by such profound sympathy and admiration for Israel that I stayed among his ever-growing audience for the whole of the three quarters of an hour in which he took us around the pavilion—and so did many others. With his fine, sonorous voice, his evident knowledge of many aspects of Israel, new and old, his obvious conviction and his humour, which brought a smile to every face, Father Viseur kept his voluntary audience spellbound.

Father Viseur simply comes to the pavilion in the company of two or three of his acquaintances to whom he starts explaining matters, soon attracting such a large crowd around him — which, obviously he does not mind — that even non-French-speaking visitors are intrigued and the charming Israel hostesses stand idly by, with no one even asking them a question.

Great Fervour

With a conviction which was the more contagious as the speaker was so obviously a non-Jew, Father Viseur told his audience about many things they "would not see in any other pavilion at this exhibition," among which were both the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Ingathering of the Exiles. He pointed to the verse Genesis 13:15 on the wall: "For all the land which Thou seest, to Thee will I give it, and to Thy seed for ever" which, he explained, was the guiding thought of this exhibition and showed that the Jews had returned to the Holy Land by divine right. With great fervour he also quoted Psalm 137.

This might not be unusual; what was more unusual is that he quoted the Yemenite song, Shnei Shoshanim, saying that one of the roses, which a cruel hand had once uprooted, had now returned and was blossoming again. Another unconventional reference was to the fact that the British Eighth Army which had stemmed Rommel's advance at El Alamein and Bir Hakim included 15,000 Palestinian Jews, which the British rarely mention.

Speaking about the six million Jews who had been massacred, he said: "I ask all of you who are listening to me here, to whatever religion you may belong, to say a brief prayer for the peace of these six million Jews every day." But his explanation of the kibbutz system was: "With us, in a village of 150 families, 150 wives cook for 150 husbands, and if the husbands do not like the food, they quarrel with their wives. In a kibbutz, a number of women, specially appointed for the task, cook for the whole kibbutz, and if a certain man does not like the food, he may complain to the kibbutz secretary." Showing Israel's modern handicraft products, he aptly said: "I see among my listeners some colleagues from the Congo" (indeed, a few Negro priests were listening, and so were two Greek Orthodox priests.) "Now, in the Congo, modern art does not simply imitate foreign models but remains loyal to ancient traditions, and so is the case in Israel today."

Reluctant to Go

When at last he had finished, several of his listeners were reluctant to go and engaged him in further conversation about Israel.

Intrigued, I went to Mr. Moshe Leshem, the Pavilion Director, for further information. To my surprise he told me that Father Viseur had never yet been to Israel, though he would go there next year since he had been the one millionth visitor to the pavilion and as such had been presented with a trip. He was actually a Belgian village curate, now also studying at the University of Louvain, his subjects including Hebrew, and he used to come to the Israel pavilion to have his Hebrew translations corrected by the hostesses.

Père Viseur had also invited his listeners to write down their names and impressions of the pavilion in the visitors' book near the exit. I myself later leafed through one of these fat volumes, and was really impressed how many persons, each in their own language — French, German, English, Italian, Dutch — had expressed their admiration for Israel. To quote only a few brief ones:

"Courage!", "Very well done", "Dio proteggia Israele", "Gott segne Israel", "Chapeaux bas pour Israel", "Magnifique réalisation d'Israel", "Long live Israel till Eternity", "Brave pour ton emancipation", "Le pavillon qui m'a fait le plus grand plaisir a été celui d'Israel." Even the Israelis had nothing but praise, the most frequent word being "wonderful."

Moving Testimonies

One testimony was by a German lady who, judging by her handwriting, must have been very old. She wrote: "In profound humiliation and full of admiration I wish Israel all the best." Another, in French, read: "Four Moroccan Jews have come to see you. Tears in our eyes, we have admired you. Till very soon!"

HOPE FOR A NEW TOWN

Optimism at Kilometre 95

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACCORDING to Yitzhak Zakai, the new Mayor of Shderot, this Cinderella town is about to quit the hearth, enter the magic coach, and go off to the ball. His optimism is as novel as it is refreshing in a problem spot which has alternated between being half-forgotten and completely forgotten.

Planned as an urban centre for the famous kibbutzim which line the northern part of the Gaza Strip, Shderot has hitherto served only as a centre for relief workers, demonstrations and idleness.

Playing fairy godmother to effect the transformation will be the town's first municipal council, the establishment of which has long since been approved although its exact structure is still being determined the hard way by fierce inter-party debate. In the meantime, however, the new Mayor is hard at work, creating the bootstraps with which his townsfolk are to pull themselves up.

The first reason for his confidence is the fact that he has managed to attract some 30 families of *sabras* and oldtimers to settle among Shderot's 4,000 new immigrants, the majority of whom came from North Africa, Persia and Iraq. Experience elsewhere, as in Kiryat Gat, has proved the value and importance (to a town) of a core of veteran Israelis.

For years Shderot fell under the jurisdiction of the District Council of Sha'ar Hanegev, consisting for the most part of the border kibbutzim. This Council made valiant, but for the most part unavailing, efforts to emulate the feats of the ant raising burdens several times its own size.

Volunteers from the kibbutzim "adopted" Shderot and maintained cultural and other contacts and services even in the dark days before Sinai, when the area around Kilometre 95 was hardly attractive for midnight expeditions. Budgetary troubles proved a more formidable enemy than *fedayeen*, however, and only Dorot was able to keep up the "adoption." Zakai believes that he will not need outside help if he can build the town's life around his "oldtimers."

As proof of the transformation the Mayor cites the fact that no fewer than 80 of the town's clerks and administrators are local immigrant settlers, proving that only a little push was needed to get them on the road to self-sufficiency and self-help.

Cultural Home

As an antidote to the dreary apathy which drives the inhabitants into gambling, and worse, for amusement, the new Mayor relies on a Cultural Centre which is being built by the America-Israel Cultural Foundation and on an 1,800-seat amphitheatre, erected by the District Council, which is now nearly ready for its official opening. In the meanwhile the new Municipality, together with the Labour Council, arranges recreational trips — two busloads went to the Beersheba Air Display and even managed to return in good time and spirits, while every week groups of workers are taken at nominal cost for an outing to the beaches of Ashkelon.

Zakai plans to spend IL-130,000 out of his Development Budget on trees, gardens, playgrounds and a paddling-pool for the children, with a swimming-pool for adults his dream just beyond the horizon. This facelift, he calculates, should make the town physically unrecognizable within a year, while its effect on morale will be enormous. Already the new spirit of the town is apparent in the improvement in its private gardens, usually a reliable index of the attitude of villagers throughout Israel.

The *sabras* and "oldtimers" will have their own housing estate, with accommodation available on tempting terms, but they will share the kindergarten, school and other facilities with the other residents. Mekorot, in particular, is co-operating by insisting on employees at its stations in the area moving to the new town. A new Commercial Centre containing 50 shops will replace the traditional hole-in-the-wall services; a good restaurant is also to be opened.

For a living, Shderot has up to now relied almost exclusively on itinerant agricultural work, marred in previous years by irritating delays in payment. One of the reforms on which the Mayor is insisting is that the town should have its own labour exchange instead of being a sub-district of Ashkelon, some distance away by two buses.

Industrially, Shderot depended for years on the much-promised Kaiser-Frazer factory, the plans of which used to ornament the offices of the District Council, and also on the equally-promised sugar-beet factory. Now that these have settled finally in Ashkelon and Kiryat Gat respectively, the Ministry of Commerce has built a number of attractive buildings as substitutes for the lost promises. An inhabitant of Jaffa has already fallen for the bait and established a boot factory employing 85 workers. Another new factory will make brooms for export. The District Council of Sha'ar Hanegev set up ice and cattle and chicken and feed factories. There is also a diamond-cutting plant, which is having a hard time in common with the rest of the industry. Magnificent terms await industrialists who are sufficiently adventurous to go south as far as Kilometre 95.

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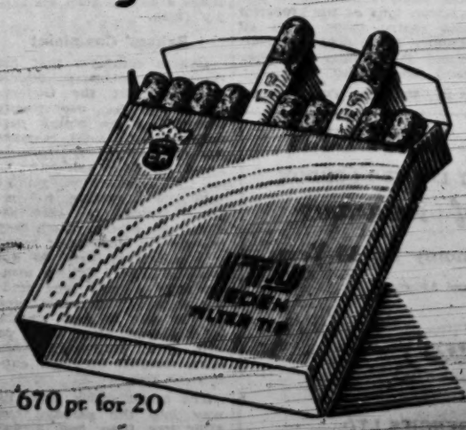

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Economic News from Abroad

Soviet Shipbuilding Up

● The order lists in shipyards in Communist countries are lengthening, in contrast to Western yards. The Soviets' $3m. credit to Iceland for fishing vessels to be built in Eastern Germany has focused attention on this latest competitor in the industry. Poland already has ship-building commitments to six countries outside the Soviet bloc, including recently obtained contracts for altogether 140,000 tons from Indonesia and Brazil. Shipbuilding activities throughout the bloc — Poland and East Germany not excluded — are still concentrated on increasing the ocean-going merchant fleet under Communist flags. Its aggregate tonnage is now over 4m. tons, according to figures just released. The Soviet Union, with a total of 3m. tons, now carries nearly all its imports and a large part of its exports in its own vessels. By chartering tramp tonnage and adding its own fleet of over 400,000 tons to East German and Polish Far Eastern lines, China has managed to carry half of its overseas trade. Last spring China laid the keel of its first 10,000-ton cargo vessel at the old Dairen shipyards, which are in the process of large-scale expansion. A new shipyard is under construction at Canton and shipbuilding facilities in Shanghai are being improved, all with a view to making the country wholly independent of Western shippers.

Greece Cuts Imports

● The Greek Government's recently introduced series of measures to limit imports constitutes the first major alteration of trade policy since the devaluation of the drachma in 1953. The policy of completely free imports which greatly contributed to price stability in Greece in the past five years has not been abandoned in principle, but in practice the indirect measures adopted to discourage imports of items termed "luxuries" are sweeping enough to constitute a change in broad policy.

The measures — urgently passed to check the growing imbalance between foreign exchange income and expenditures — include new consumption taxes on imported goods, restricted credit facilities to importers and restrictions on sales by hire purchase. The assumption behind these severe new import-cutting measures appears to be that a large part of the demand for "luxuries," which increased rapidly to the level of $200m. in 1957, originates in a comparatively small section of the population which will either be able to pay the new taxes or else spend its money to better advantage for the nation's economy. There is, however, a strong body of opinion which believes that the new measures will create serious inflationary pressure and bring price stability to an end.

Vatican Navy

● Land-locked Vatican City has notified all signatories of the Barcelona naval agreement of 1921 of its intention to set up its own merchant fleet following a thorough report on the commercial possibilities of such a move by three leading cardinals. One of these, Prince Marcantonio Pacelli, a nephew of the Pope and until recently a director of the Italian national airline, has also recommended that the Papal state consider establishing its own airline. Monte Carlo and Sicilian harbours have been suggested by their respective ecclesiastical authorities as alternative home ports for the new fleet. The Vatican already has vast investments in other commercial fields, particularly banking.

Paring French Payroll

● The de Gaulle government is reported preparing to tackle the tremendous job of paring down its bureaucracy, constituting nearly one-third of France's working population. Nearly 7,000,000 civilians are on the nation's payroll, and another 2,000,000, not including military veterans, are receiving state pensions. The government payroll has more than quadrupled since the war although the French empire and defence establishment have both greatly shrunk, and this despite the country's critical labour shortage. France is the only country in Europe which has to import sizable labour contingents, mostly from Italy and Spain.

THE JERUSALEM POST
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1958

FOR the fifth time since 1954 when he was appointed Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz has repeated his warnings and indicated to the Government what harm may come of continued inflation.

HOROWITZ WARNING

Mr. Horowitz emphasizes that the increase in means of payment, which has averaged an annual 20 per cent in the past few years, was just about double the increase in the national product. The latter is curbed by the scarcity of foreign currency, which dictates the rate of investment and the volume of imported raw materials, rather than by a lack of monetary demand to absorb the increased supply of goods and services. As a result there is a constant drift to increased investment in the services—which already play too important a role in our economy—since their foreign currency component is relatively low. The gap between the supply of domestic goods and services and the demand for them can be eliminated either by a rise in prices or by an increased supply of imported goods — both results being harmful to the economy. Unable, for political reasons, to allow the price level to rise sharply, the Government resorts heavily to increased imports.

In summary, Mr. Horowitz points out that during the period between 1954 and 1957 about three-quarters of the increase in national product and of the difference between imports and exports was consumed, and only one quarter was invested. Part of these investments went to housing and services and only a small fraction to improve our balance of payments. Simultaneously, the Governor states, the average price level rose by about eight per cent annually.

The greater part of the increase in bank credit reflects the Government deficit and that of other public bodies, which do not spend their funds according to the economy's long-run requirements. In addition to this continued expansion of credit to the Government and the public, a new element has lately contributed to the inflationary trend: increased foreign currency reserves accumulated from exports and mainly the conversion of foreign currency by restitution recipients.

In his recommendations, Mr. Horowitz repeats what he already suggested in his earlier reports, for the implementation of which he holds the Government and the Knesset Finance Committee responsible. But in addition to helping draft the economic policy and sounding out and warning the Government whenever he feels that this policy should be reconsidered or modified, the Governor of the central bank is duty-bound to assist the Government in implementing it.

Under Mr. Horowitz's guidance and owing to his extraordinary insight into Israel's economy, the Bank of Israel has done a first-rate job of research and its studies could at long last provide analytical tools with which economic policy can be based on a more scientific ground. Mr. Horowitz's latest report is an indication of the Bank's achievements in this field. The time has now come for the Bank of Israel, and especially its Governor, to exercise more initiative in guiding the public and in restricting the Government in its expansive economic policy. Although this would require great tact and courage, the Governor could put more of his personal weight and experience behind such a campaign and the present Bank of Israel Law provides him with enough leeway to enable him to influence economic events more forcefully than he has done so far.

PRODUCE OR ELSE...

5718 Year Brought New Outlook in Planning and Investment

By AMOS MELAMEDE

THOSE who deal with economics are often faced with a layman's question which usually takes the form of "if things are really so bad as you depict them with your constant warnings and grim forecasts, why does it seem that we are making such a tremendous headway and constant progress?"

And if we take the available data, there appears to be a most impressive list of achievements. Just to mention some, the Bank of Israel estimates that the national product increases by about 10 per cent annually. During the first months of 1958, agricultural production increased by between 20 and 25 per cent (the steepest rise since the establishment of the State) mainly due to the egg agreement which encouraged higher investments in the chicken industry and as a result of increased fruit yields from orchards and groves that were planted in the last few years.

Building activity is estimated to have increased by about 25 per cent during the first quarter of this year compared with the first three months of 1957, and industrial production, on the basis of power consumption and payroll figures, is estimated to have increased by about 10 per cent during the first half of 1958. Unemployment continues low, with the registered average at 25,000 during the first four months of 1958, or 11 per cent below the 28,000 average recorded for the year 1957.

There also seems to be a change in the "investment climate," perhaps due to the Tenth Anniversary year; and the Government is beginning to make headway in planning, which can be of great significance in years to come. Here its long-range approach and early preparations may well indicate a more serious and scientific attitude to economic policy-making.

Confronted with this encouraging situation, the layman does not always realize that the long-run effects of today's policies and activities may be quite different; and even today there are portents of less encouraging development.

The uninterrupted inflation that has plagued Israel ever since its birth continued during the past year with the means of payment increasing by 15.5 per cent in the period between June 1957, when they stood at IL 560m., and May 1958 when they amounted to IL646m. This trend has had among its nefarious effects a growing deficit in the trade balance, with imports increasing from $211m. in January-June 1957 to $220m. during the same period this year, while exports increased only from $84m. to $85m. in the corresponding period. This left the trade balance at a deficit of $135m. for the first six months of 1958, compared with a $127m. deficit during the same period in 1957.

The Cost-of-Living Index shows an increase of 3.3 per cent between January and June 1958. The fact that this is milder than the seven per cent recorded in the first six months of 1957 and the 6.4 per cent of 1956 is due mainly to the Government's reliance on heavy subsidies and to a drift away from the consumption of commodities included in the outdated C.o.L. index list. It is estimated that the price level has risen by about five per cent during the past year; and although wages were frozen, the wage rate continued to go up, rising by about six per cent in industry and four per cent in building compared with the average wage in the first months of 1957.

In the long run, the most important element is the constant rise in consumption and the relatively small proportion of the national product which is invested, as shown by the Bank of Israel figures below.

Since between 1953 and 1958 the gross national product thus rose by IL1,236m. while private and public consumption and amortization increased by IL1,017m., investment accounted for only about 20 per cent of the increase in the national product. About 40 per cent of this was invested in housing and services, so that investment in agriculture, industry and transport took up only about 12 per cent of the increase in the national product.

Economic policy in Israel has hitherto been aimed exclusively at keeping up a high level of production and employment even at the cost of a growing deficit in the balance of payments. Few would question the soundness of this approach if we could be sure that the deficit will continue to be covered by non-recurrent foreign currency receipts. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with a deficit in the balance of payments, and most countries in the early stages of development experience such a situation.

The trouble is the prospect that there will be no sources to draw on in the future in order to bridge the growing gap. Unless we put away for a rainy day today by increasing our productive capacity continuously and by investing a larger proportion of this increase, the country will be faced with the necessity of such a drastic reduction in our standard of living that no one can venture to guess what the social political and economic by-products will be.

The Government must balance the short-run necessities of assuring a high level of employment and production against the long-run requirement of having to shift a larger proportion of the increase in production to investments, keeping the increase in consumption at a minimum.

This is a fearsome task, particularly in an election year, but it will ultimately have to be faced, and the earlier the better. It is hard to predict what measures will be chosen to carry out this change in policy, but whatever they are they will mean harder times for everyone, but at least the fall will be less hard when our foreign resources dwindle.

ALLOCATION OF INCREASED RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO THE ECONOMY BETWEEN 1953 AND 1958
(in million IL at 1957 fixed prices)

	1953	1957	change	in per cent of total
Gross national product	1,828	3,064	1,236	93.5
Surplus of imports over exports	521	607	86	6.5
Total resources at our disposal	2,349	3,671	1,322	100.0
Total consumption and amortization	1,969	2,986	1,017	76.9
Net investment	380	685	305	23.1

Israel's difficulties in production were exemplified by the running in troubles at the Timna copper works (below) and Israelis' readiness to consume by the rush on Tel Aviv's new Supermarket (right).

Diamond Sales Firm; Gem Imports Drop

Exports of polished diamonds in the first eight months of 1958 have remained on a par with 1957, in spite of an 18 per cent drop in the value of imported raw gems, it was learned in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The drop in imports from $17.8m. in the January-August period of 1957 to $14.6m. in 1958 is attributed to the purchase of cheaper stones. Exports declined from $23.3m. in 1957 to $22.3m. in 1958.

Prospects for the remaining four months of the year are good, and Ministry of Commerce officials feel that exports will attain the $33m. total they reached in 1957.

Kupat Holim Urges Higher Subsidy

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Central Committee on Sunday resolved to press the Finance Ministry to increase its contribution to the budget of Kupat Holim and thus avert an increase in membership fees to cover the predicted IL9m. deficit.

The sick fund is in urgent need of IL4.5m. to meet immediate increases in salaries; another IL1m. is required to satisfy the demands of its 80,000 employees who have threatened to strike from next Friday if the 60 per cent of the "frozen third" due to them is not forthcoming; while an other IL3.5m. will have to be found to cover the wage increases recently granted to the doctors (retroactive to April 1) and the added expense of the new family doctor scheme.

How Jerusalem Plans To Spend Bond Money

The Jerusalem Municipality would allocate IL350,000 to build classrooms, out of the IL1.7m. being received from the Municipal Bond issue, according to a tentative plan drawn up by the Municipality.

The other sums have been provisionally earmarked as follows: sewerage, IL300,000 (and possibly much more since the Municipality is planning to add its own funds to this figure); water, IL250,000; roads, IL250,000; sidewalks, parks, playgrounds and lighting, IL100,000 each.

The remaining IL250,000 would go towards building flats for occupants of condemned buildings; for the completion of the Beit Ha'am; for constructing the Rheumatic Fever Ward at Bikur Holim Hospital, and for building the central bus station and the wholesale market.

Brussels Fair to Become Gigantic Rummage Sale

By ALINE MOSBY

BRUSSELS (NANA). — ANYBODY want a two-metre statue from Nicaragua? Glasses from Finland? Or the entire Thailand pavilion at the marked-down price of $30,000?

The world's fanciest rummage sale begins October 20 in Brussels when the international exposition is over.

Some of the 52 pavilions, such as the beautiful, round U.S. building, are scheduled to be saved and kept in Belgium; some will be shipped back home; most will be demolished and sold as scrap.

And nearly all the pavilions, after the Fair closes October 19, will stage a gigantic second-hand sale of display items that have been viewed by millions of tourists.

You can buy big brass pitchers from the Egyptian exhibit, ceramic vases from the Italian display, jewellery from Monaco, the restaurant equipment from the U.S. pavilion.

One wealthy tourist offered to buy the entire Philippine pavilion for $1,000. He said that he would move it away for nothing, but a pavilion spokesman said his government was "waiting for better offers."

The antiques in the Thailand pavilion go back home, but the modern jewellery on display and the temple-like building itself are on the open market. The mosaic-covered Moroccan pavilion is for sale, too.

The gold-and-white U.S. pavilion was given to the Belgian Government. However, the Belgians have not decided what it is to be used for. If it were to be used as an exhibition hall or a theatre, the open roof would have to be filled in and the heating system improved for the winter months.

If the Belgians decide it is not worth the effort, the building will be torn down and sold as scrap, with the contents going back to manufacturers who donated them.

Belgium already has accepted as gifts the pavilions of Norway (a wooden rectangle that could be used as a museum or school), San Marino (a picturesque cement structure that will be turned into a bar-restaurant) and some commercial buildings that will remain in Brussels' Heysel Park for 10 years. The Atomium, symbol of the Exposition, will also remain.

The Portuguese and Luxembourg pavilions were sold to Belgians and will be reassembled in Brussels as commercial buildings. The pavilions of Russia, Turkey, Spain, Monaco, Austria and West Germany will be reassembled in their own countries.

The pavilions of Israel, Italy, Japan, Holland, Nicaragua, the Arab states, Argentina, Cambodia, Finland, the Dominican Republic, Sudan and Tunisia will be demolished and sold here as scrap. All the Israel exhibits, including an entire wall on Jerusalem, will be returned. Other countries have not decided on the future of their pavilions.

One of the exposition rules is that all buildings on Royal ground must be removed and the land restored, right down to the last blade of grass. Buildings not on Royal ground; such as the U.S. pavilion, can remain.

Slim Israel Showing at Zagreb

By MOSHE ATER

UP to the last war, the Zagreb Fair was little more than a provincial affair, staged in a predominantly agricultural and rather backward country. Only with the establishment of the new regime has the Fair attracted international interest. In 1947 there were 783 exhibitors and the floor area was 10,000 sq.m., in 1957 there already were 5,500 exhibiting firms on an area of 123,000 sq.m. At the present Fair, the 55th, the floor area amounts to 153,000 sq.m., of which one-half is occupied by Yugoslav stands and 23,000 sq.m. by a special exhibition of home economics, while the rest is shared by 27 different countries, including 20 that have government-sponsored stands. Separate exhibitions of Yugoslav architecture and international technical and scientific publications are being held elsewhere in the town. The number of visitors is expected to exceed considerably last year's figure of 1,200,000.

German Competition

Even more impressive are the range and quality of the goods displayed and the length to which exhibitors go to woo customers. West and East Germany vie with each other in motor vehicles, tractors, industrial machinery, etc. Czechoslovakia puts on show the whole gamut of her producing capacity from violins to an ultra-modern dental cabinet and from textiles to mining equipment. The U.S., which stole the show last year by converting its pavilion into a supermarket brimful of consumer goods, now parades colour television and stereosound apparatus besides more practical items like sewing machines and the newest car models. Brazil's coffee rubs shoulders with Swiss electronics and Spanish motorcycles. And all foreign goods are faced with an array of local products which impress not only by their variety but also by the visibly rapid progress that they have made. Although Yugoslavia's industry has not yet fully come of age, it is rapidly gaining ground and in some lines — metals, machine tools, motor vehicles and electronics — it is already to be reckoned with as an exporter that makes extensive use of foreign patent rights and designs but is also busily engaged in creating its own technical cadres.

Against this background of wide activity and expanding trade, Israel's participation at the Zagreb Fair might have been expected to be equally lively. In fact, however, it was handicapped by an astonishing lack of interest on the part of our producers. After a good deal of soliciting, 40 firms promised to exhibit, but eight of them changed their minds after they had been listed in the catalogue. Of our staple export commodities, only tires, woollen yarns and cartons are more or less adequately represented. The Citrus Marketing Board flatly refused to participate and Kaiser Frazer, after endless haggling, promised to exhibit a single tender — which just did not arrive in time.

As a result Israel's export capacity is poorly represented and the Fairs and Exhibitions Company, and the team it engaged deserve a good deal of credit for managing to arrange the scanty goods that did arrive clearly and attractively.

Yugoslav Trade

The producers' attitude seems to stem from several causes which should be carefully investigated if an improvement is to be achieved in the future. Some of the more important firms seem to be convinced that sales to Yugoslavia depended less upon prices and trade promotion than upon pressure applied in "high quarters." Others may have underestimated the possibilities of the Yugoslav market or been loth to deal with a bureaucratic state machinery. Indeed, there is a lot of bureaucracy in that country, even more than in Israel, but the foreign trade administration functions quite efficiently since it was overhauled in 1952 while Yugoslav demand for all kinds of products grows apace and firms which have made an earnest effort report gratifying results, be it with brake bands or cartons, sprinklers or fashion goods. There is, moreover, a mistaken impression that a "people's republic" requires only popular brands and medium qualities of consumer goods. In Yugoslavia, at any rate, customers can be found both for the cheap and for the most expensive products — provided, of course, they can stand up to the keen international competition.

Israel Imports

A special obstacle to our exports to Yugoslavia is the current lag in Yugoslav exports to this country. In 1950 these amounted to $2.44m. while our exports were less than one-tenth of that sum. In 1957, Israel imported $5.76m. worth of goods from Yugoslavia and exported $4.80m. worth. In the first half of 1958 exports began to exceed imports and the credit "swing" granted by Israel to Yugoslavia had to be increased substantially. So far efforts to restore the balance have failed because the Yugoslavs were either unable to offer the commodities Israel requires (timber, maize), or unwilling to sell them (mining products, galvanized sheets) against a "weak" currency, while Israel buyers could not make up their minds as yet to purchase Yugoslav-made machines, tools, tractors, etc. On the other hand, the credit balance cannot be increased indefinitely.

Nevertheless, this situation cannot persist and none of these difficulties should be regarded as serious in the long run. The range of goods the two countries exchange is still small and will widen with the rapid economic development that is taking place in both. The price problem too has been eased by the recent mutual elimination of currency disagios. Before long, therefore, trade relations between the two countries should be considerably broadened and Israel's participation at the Zagreb Fair could thus also be put on a more solid base.

Problems on the Bread Front

By DIANA LERNER

BREAD, the staff of life, is found in greater quantities in backyard litter than on the table in Israel. The saying: "What the average American garbage can accumulates in a day would feed a French household for a week" may soon be as true of our shocking waste of food. Despite traditional Jewish teachings about honouring all food, Israelis have a frank disregard for bread.

Delivered in generally dirty carts from the nation's 450 bakeries — ranging in type from the most primitive to the most modern — and dumped unwrapped into unclean bins at the groceries and pastry shops, it is no wonder bread does not command the dignity of other food commodities.

In the old country, reminisces the Latvian proprietor of the *kasher* delicatessen on Dizengoff Road, left-over bread was burnt and the crumbs saved to feed the birds. A respectful attitude toward bread must begin at home, he says. "French bread would never be treated this way," comments Mr. Lucky of the elegant bar near the Tel Aviv seashore. Everyone agrees that, to curb waste, bread must be of better quality.

"We have to throw out bread," declares Mr. I. Levin, owner of the Ristorante Napolitano, "because it does not hold out in this weather and is so cheap to buy that it is not worth saving." Mr. Levin buys bread several times a day to keep his supply fresh.

Bakers' Complaint

Bakers complain that the flour is inferior; millers maintain that the Government imports poor-quality wheat and the wrong persists on both sides. Because the Government is the sole agent for flour and there is no free competition, millers have no incentive to improve. Bakers are each assigned an area to which they provide the quantity of bread it requires, so they do not compete either. Bakery owners have a hard time finding workers, for most men do not care to work nights, so they must often make do with the employees they have, whether they are capable or not.

The bread which finds its way into the garbage can after less than half a day is there because it has become stale and tasteless, maintains Dr. Benjamin Zeisbuch, for 25 years a food analyst and bread expert. The reason that everyone prefers hot bread regardless of its harm to digestion, he maintains, is that when it comes from the oven it smells fresh and flavourful. Tasty bread is the result of fermented dough and proper browning of the crust. Bread kept in wrapping lasts four days longer than unwrapped bread, he adds. If more could be wrapped for delivery, there would be considerable saving (a vital necessity in view of this year's drought). This presents a problem, because there are no bread cooling machines here and the bread cannot be wrapped while still warm. Still, some bakers do deliver wrapped and sliced bread to consumers.

Considerable contributions to the study of bread in Israel have been made by Prof. M. Plaut, who experimented with rye, and by Prof. Lipovsky, who recently introduced a new variety of bread. Meanwhile, various Government departments and semi-official bodies such as the Agricultural Research Centre at Rehovot, the laboratory at the Haifa Technion, the Economic Section of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and, naturally, the Food Division of the Department of Agriculture, are hard at work to study the contents of bread, check its quality and improve it scientifically. The Consumers Union is trying to educate the public to curb its wasteful practices and has now published a report of its findings on this subject. Public lectures for bakers are not so easy to prepare.

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Threat to Cotton Averted

By SHMUEL LAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFFULA. — A LIFE-and-death battle was fought in the cotton fields of the Valley of Jezreel during the summer months, and the fate of the crop hung in the balance as airplanes and heavy motorized sprayers tackled the boll worm and other pests which had wrought havoc in many places in past years. At last, however, the danger passed, and last week the harvest was going on at full blast.

The cotton picking season comes, most conveniently, after summer vegetables, grapes and melons have been harvested and before the citrus harvest begins. Another great advantage is that anyone can pick cotton, which is not heavy work, although not everyone can bend his back often enough and gather the bolls deftly enough to gather the 50 to 60 kilos that yield a wage of IL9-IL10 in an eight-hour day. Girls in particular excel at this work, which requires a lithe body, and it is no accident that the national champion each season has been a girl — young and attractive each time, it so happens.

An estimated 100,000 dunams should be enough to grow all the cotton Israel needs for its own use. Last year 42,000 were planted, and this year the area rose to 60,000, requiring over 10,000 pickers, which is enough to absorb all the unemployed, so that all registration for emergency relief work has been discontinued. September 1 was the official starting date for the harvest, which actually began in scattered places as much as two weeks earlier.

In past years the labourers were transported by truck to the cotton fields, and the ride sometimes lasted as much as an hour and a half. To take advantage of the early morning, which is the best part of the working day, and to reduce fatigue, the Ministries of Labour and Agriculture and the Cotton Growers Association have put up work camps for male workers near the fields, and they go home only for the week-end; meals are provided free. There is no such accommodation for the girls, whose parents might object, but transport arrangements for them have been vastly improved, and they now ride to work in covered lorries equipped with benches.

Stocks and Commodities

New 6% Local Authorities Bonds Floated

AN IL7.5m. issue of six per cent Government-guaranteed Local Authorities bonds, dollar and C.o.L.-index linked, were floated last week. Subscription opens and closes on Thursday. The issue will be at par for the bearer bonds and at 99½ per cent for the registered bonds. The C.o.L. index linking is based on the full August C.o.L. index including fruit and vegetables (the one for wages no longer includes them) to be published no later than the end of January. The entire issue will no doubt be quickly taken up.

In the linked bonds section in Tel Aviv, meantime, there were only slight changes with turnover rather lively. Prices remained steady with only small changes either way. Elsewhere on the market, four and a half per cent Palestine Electric second preferred and five per cent Dead Sea debentures continued firm; the former advanced by a further eight points, and the latter by five, during the past week.

Equities remained dull and subdued with only very small improvements in I.L.D.C. and Africa-Palestine, the latter probably on account of ex-dividend expectations.

On the "curb," I.O.P. were again dull at around IL3.250 and Naphtha shares stood at around 95 per cent.

New York at All-time Peak

DESPITE some fluctuations and profit taking, Wall St. reached an all-time peak on September 16 and nearly equalled it on Friday. Dow Jones averages for 30 Industrials stood at 526.48 on September 19 as against 526.57 on September 16th and 518.64 on September 9. The previous all-time peak had been 521.03.

Today's U.S. share prices are on the average over 18 times as high as annual earnings. A number of factors are cited for the new bull trend —the business recovery, fear of inflation, the budget deficit, etc.

Firm and Cheerful Markets in London

UP to Friday, September 19, the London stock markets have been firm and cheerful. Industrials were encouraged by the relaxation of hire purchase restrictions and by the advance on Wall Street, while Gilt-Edged remained firm on hopes of another cut in interest rates. Kaffirs were also firm on increased American interest in the section.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 76.1 as against 74.6 on September 9, and for Industrials 227, as against 221.1. Kaffirs were 74.1.

Tin, Lead and Zinc Advance

ON the London Metal Exchange, a sharp recovery took place in the price of tin as no Russian selling was reported. The price was approximately £680 per ton. Lead and zinc also provided a firm market, while copper eased on profit taking.

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